

VOL. XLIX

# DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

No. 4

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Mrs. AMOS G. DRAPER, Editor and Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall,  
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CAUTION SEE THAT THIS SEAL IS INTACT

## FOREWORD

MY DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:—

For the first time in the history of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the President General is enabled to send through the official organ of the Society a message to each one of the members.

How much this privilege means to me, how greatly I value this precious opportunity!

I would make my message a link between you and me, my Daughters, an assurance that although we may never meet face to face the feeling goes out from the heart of one American woman to the heart of another, that the tie we recognize in this fellow membership of ours is one born of high aspirations, created by a reverent love of the things our Patriots stood for, integrity, high ambition for all that is good, toleration, unselfishness and all the most beautiful things in life. Our Patriots gave us these, they are the things we must pass on to those who will follow us, they are the cause of our being.

I believe that few of us realize how much power a great body of good women represent.

This is a power that is yours if you will awaken to its full possibilities. To this end I would urge you to keep in close touch with your fellow members, the members of your chapter, your State and particularly your National Head.

It should be possible at a moment's notice to transmit to every member a message, a warning, an appeal—this can only be made possible by your personal effort.

In these times when great issues fairly rock our nation to its depths, who can say how great a service we may give our country if we are in reality, organized womanhood?

I exhort you, my Daughters, be alert to keep close to our great Organization and realize fully the power of united effort.

This message is not the usual effort of an Official Head to hold together the different parts of a great body; I beg you to read into my lines far more than that.

I call upon you to unite so that we may stand together should our country need us, a body of great value because we are efficient, united and can spread out our power all over our land.

Service is not measured by terms of office, the most precious thing in all this splendid Society of ours is our fellow-membership, and this is a golden circle of nearly one hundred thousand links. May it ever grow stronger and more uniting is the prayer of

Your President General,

(Mrs. William Cumming Story)

DAISY ALLEN STORY.



My dear Fellow Members:

Acting under the authority of the twenty-fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of The American Revolution—we have introduced into the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, a Bill petitioning the Government to purchase for five hundred thousand dollars "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, the author of The Declaration of Independence.

Inasmuch as the vote of our Daughters of the American Revolution Congress was unanimous in support of this measure I feel sure that our members will wish to do all they can to aid in the passage of this Bill. I am appealing to you to make this a matter of personal interest, and to use your broad influence to reach not only the Daughters in your State, but all other citizens who will aid our efforts to preserve this most precious historic place.

Monticello, which was built and from Jefferson's early youth planned by him, is a spot of great beauty and value. There are seven hundred acres in the property. The Mansion has been preserved in its original beauty and dignity through years of effort on the part of the owner, the Hon Jefferson M. Levy, and his distinguished uncle, Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy. The furnishings and many priceless relics have been preserved and are included in the price of the Mansion.

We surely must preserve the home and grave of this great Patriot and fittingly honor his memory. You can help best by writing *yourself*, and by asking your friends to write personally, to the members of Congress from your State to the Senators and Congressmen and asking them to vote that the United States Government purchase Monticello.

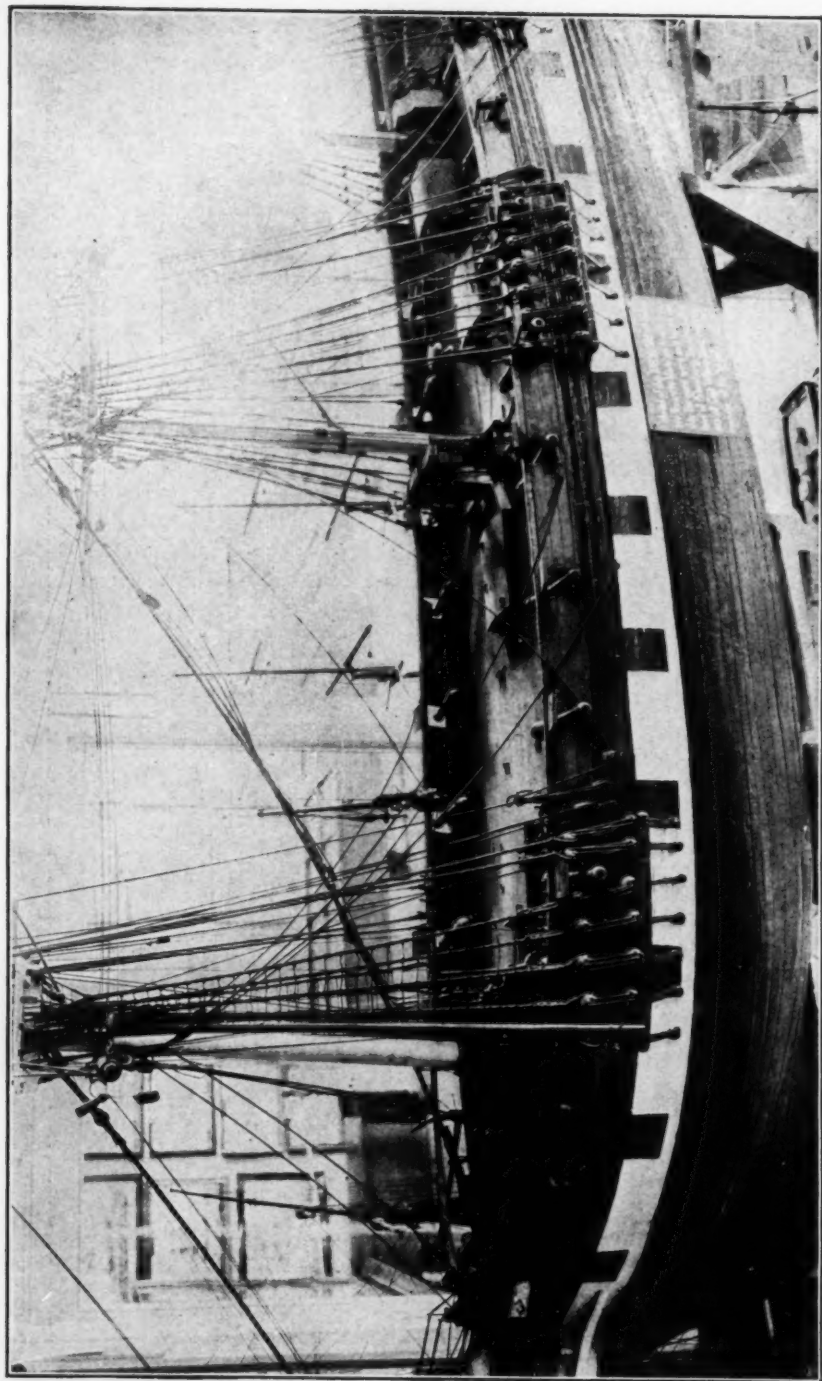
Please write your Senators and Representatives at once. The fate of this noble historic place depends upon your prompt and personal effort.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY,  
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Wm. Cumming Story.



*Deck view of a 20-gun war ship of the Revolution, showing the exposed position of the men when manning the cannon at close quarters. The old-fashioned binnacle is seen just abaft the mizzenmast. From a model in the Marine Room of the Peabody Academy, Salem, Mass. Photographed by special permission for this series of articles.*

# DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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OCTOBER, 1916

Whole No. 291

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## Our Sea Forces of the Revolution

A series of articles describing newly discovered sea battles and other important historical data of the Revolution.

*(A copy of the first seven chapters of this series will be sent to any United States postoffice address on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Address: "Secretary's Office, American History League, 311 50th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)"*

*(Continued from September issue)*

### CHAPTER XIV

#### MASSACHUSETTS' CAMPAIGNS ON THE SEA IN 1775-'76.

In the first two years of the Revolution the British made Halifax and Quebec their principal bases for military operations against the rebelling colonists and, with the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, those points became their centers of activity until the occupation of New York city late in 1776. Naturally, therefore, there was a constant stream of war craft and supply vessels passing to and from England having the Nova Scotian coast or the Gulf of St. Lawrence as its objective or starting point.

It was in their attacks on this maritime line of communication (virtually "in the rear of the enemy") that our sea forces of the Revolution delivered some of the most effective blows against British supremacy in America. In preceding

chapters we have noted how ten British vessels were captured off St. John's, thirty-one taken while endeavoring to enter Boston harbor, and many other daring seizures on the high seas—while the gallant fight of our gunboats on Lake Champlain, October 11-13, 1776, is too well known to need mention here. Being nearest to the English naval bases at Halifax and Quebec, Massachusetts took the lead in sea operations against British storeships going to and from those points in the years 1775 and 1776.

We can readily imagine that British officials were greatly incensed over the "impudent" capture of the king's cutter *Margaretta*, by the people of Machias, and took prompt measures for "chastising the rascals." They fitted out two sloops at Halifax, the *Diligence*, carrying eight guns and fifty men, and the *Tapanagouchie*, armed with sixteen swivels and manned by a proportionable

number of men. They sailed from Halifax early in July, 1775, bound for Machias.

Having heard of the impending "chastisement," Jeremiah O'Brien made preparations accordingly. He shifted the guns of the captured *Margaretta* to the swifter sloop *Unity* and mounting a few cannon aboard the coaster *Portland Packet*, he sailed to meet the enemy. Scarcely had this little squadron cleared Machias harbor when, on July 12th, or just one month after the capture of the king's vessel, the *Diligence* and *Tapanagouchie* were sighted. Availing himself of his superiority in sailing, O'Brien attacked the English craft separately, quickly compelled them to surrender, and carried them into Watertown.

Captain O'Brien renamed the *Tapanagouchie*, *Machias Liberty* and took personal command of her; having as first lieutenant his brother William. In the summer of 1775 O'Brien made a highly successful cruise in this craft, having as a consort the captured *Diligence*, Captain Lambert, who had for his first lieutenant O'Brien's brother John. These cruisers appeared off the harbor of Gloucester on August 9, 1775, just after the British cutter *Falcon*, Lieutenant Linzee of the royal navy, had chased two American schooners off Cape Ann—capturing one of them while the other ran into Gloucester for refuge. Accompanied by his prize, Linzee entered the outer harbor and, observing O'Brien's vessels determined to capture them also. Coming to anchor, Linzee sent a boat and two barges, containing thirty-six men under the command of his first lieutenant, to carry the *Machias Liberty* by boarding.

Surmising the enemy's intentions, O'Brien ran his craft close inshore, where he had the support of the Americans on land, and opened a destructive fire on the boat party—killing three and wounding the lieutenant in command. Observing that his men were being hard pressed, Linzee sent his cutter to their aid and then began firing on the town with the *Falcon's* guns. After several hours of

this bombardment, O'Brien, seizing a favorable moment, made a dash at the Englishmen and, with the loss of only two men, captured the schooners, barges and cutter, and made prisoners of thirty-five men. It was only with the greatest difficulty that Linzee and his wounded lieutenant escaped. About eighty men were engaged with Ethan Allen when he captured Ticonderoga with its garrison of forty-nine men. More than two hundred Americans were engaged in this equally brilliant defeat of the enemy in Gloucester harbor.

It was not always victory that our hardy sailors experienced on the ocean—as is well illustrated in the careers of the "Yankees" of Massachusetts. In June, 1776, the *Yankee Hero*, a brig of fourteen guns and forty men under the command of Captain J. Tracy, was captured by the British frigate *Lively*; but not without a severe action in which four of the Americans were killed and thirteen were wounded—a total in casualties of seventeen or more than a third of the entire number of Americans engaged. In the land battle of Harlem Plains—fought in September of the same year—the Americans had seven killed and eight wounded, a total of fifteen.

Quite as unfortunate as the *Yankee Hero*, was the *Yankee*, a large sloop of nine guns, manned by forty-three men under Captain Johnson. This craft got to sea early in the summer of 1776 and in July captured the British merchantmen *Creighton* and *Zachara*, laden with valuable cargoes. Captain Johnson detailed crews to man these prizes and then proceeded to escort them to an American port, but before he reached a place of safety, the prisoners in the prizes overpowered their captors and united in an attack on the *Yankee*. Captain Johnson's crew had been seriously reduced by manning his prizes, so that each of the British crews outnumbered the entire crew then aboard the *Yankee*. Also, the *Creighton* and *Zachara* mounted formidable batteries so that their united attack on the *Yankee* soon compelled

Captain Johnson to surrender. The final victors arrived with their prize (the *Yankee*) in Dover, England, and Johnson and the survivors of his crew were thrown into Mill Prison where they were treated with great cruelty.

As if to make up for the loss of her sister *Yankees*, the *Yankee Ranger*, in August, 1776, captured three English brigs laden with cotton, coffee, oil, etc., which she brought safely into port.

While off Boston in June, 1776, the little sloop *Lady Washington*, Captain Cunningham, was attacked by four barges filled with British sailors from a near-by man-of-war. Cunningham made a stout resistance and finally drove the barges off, after killing and wounding "several" of the enemy. Our records do not state the exact number of the British casualties in this sea fight, but we do know that in the land battle of Harlem Plains the enemy had two killed and twenty wounded. The heroic defense made by Captain Cunningham has escaped mention in our histories but the battle of White Plains has been fully recorded. In the following October Cunningham, again cruising off Boston, captured an English ship laden with rum, sugar and cotton, which was brought safely into port.

In August, 1776, the Massachusetts 12-gun sloop *Revenge*, Captain J. White, manned by only eighty men, captured the British ships *Anna Maria* (laden with rum and sugar) and *Polly* with an assorted cargo; the brigs *Harlequin* and *Fanny*, laden with general merchandise, the sloop *Betsy* and another craft, and also more than one hundred English sailors.

Equally successful was the Massachusetts 8-gun sloop *Rover*, Captain Forrester, also manned by eighty men. This mite of a craft had the audacity to attack the English ship *Africa*. True, the *Africa* was only a merchantman, but merchantmen in those troublous times were well armed and their crews were quite as carefully trained in the use of weapons for defense, as in the handling

of sails. That the *Africa* was well provided with ammunition is shown in the fact that the battle had lasted only a few minutes when she blew up and only three of her crew of twenty-six men were saved. In a degree the fate of this ship paralleled that of the Continental frigate *Randolph* which was blown up during her unequal struggle with the British ship of the line *Yarmouth*, when only four of the *Randolph's* complement of 315 men survived. In the well-known battle of Trenton, seventeen Hessians were killed. In this unknown sea battle, twenty-three of the enemy were killed. Before regaining port, Forrester captured the *Snow* (a vessel little larger than a brig) *Lively* and the brigs *Mary-and-James*, *Sarah Ann* and *Good Intent*, making in all more than one hundred prisoners, or twice as many as Ethan Allen made at Ticonderoga.

In September, 1776, the Massachusetts sloop *Dolphin*, Captain Leach, armed with only eight swivels and manned by twenty-five men, captured the *Royal George* (having a cargo of provisions) and a sloop laden with fish—all of which was most acceptable to the rebelling colonists since their communications with Europe were constantly menaced and their fisheries were at a standstill. Earlier in the war the *Dolphin* had been commanded by Daniel Waters, afterward a captain in the Continental navy.

Some time in 1776 Captain Crabtree of the Massachusetts brig *Hannah & Molly*, in a most daring manner, captured five vessels and sixty men in the harbor of Liverpool, Nova Scotia—"all taken by a stratagem." It is regrettable that the meager official records do not explain just what this stratagem was, but we can rest assured that it was some clever Yankee trick in seamanship. One of the prizes was a ship mounting four guns and eight swivels, and the others were a brig, two schooners and a sloop—laden with fish or lumber.

What might be called the "three Rs" of Massachusetts were the little cruisers



*Republic*, *Retaliation* and *Resolution*. The first, a 12-gun sloop commanded by John Foster Williams of the Massachusetts State Marine, in 1776 captured the ship *Julius Caesar* besides another ship, heavily armed and with a valuable cargo, which was brought into Boston. About the same time the 10-gun brig *Retaliation*, manned by seventy men under the command of Captain Giles, had a battle, lasting two hours, with a British ship mounting six cannon and finally captured her. In the following August the 4-gun schooner *Resolution*, manned by forty men under Captain W. Wand, captured an armed schooner which was acting as a tender to a squadron of British war ships. (In another record the *Resolution* is credited to Maryland instead of to Massachusetts.) Thus these three little craft, carrying in all twenty-six guns and nearly two hundred men, captured four of the enemy's vessels manned by eighty-five men.

In September, 1776, the 6-gun schooner *Independence*, manned with twenty-five men, Captain Nichols, captured six of the enemy's vessels manned by nearly one hundred men. In the same month the 8-gun brig *Joseph*, also manned by only twenty-five men under Captain Babidge, captured a schooner and in the following November a ship with a valuable cargo.

On October 14, 1776, the 6-gun schooner *General Gates*, Captain Carleton (afterward commanded by Captain B. Tatem) captured an English schooner which was brought safely into port. While off Portsmouth, N. H., however, the *General Gates* was attacked by the British armed brig *Hope* and was compelled to surrender—the American commander and his crew of fifty men escaping by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. In the same month the 10-gun schooner *America*, Captain Snow (afterward commanded by Captain Nicholson) made a valuable seizure in a British ship laden with rum, sugar, wine and logwood which was brought into a Connecticut port. In October, 1776, the 6-

gun schooner *Liberty*, Captain Peirce, manned by twenty-five men, captured a ship or a brig loaded with fish and lumber.

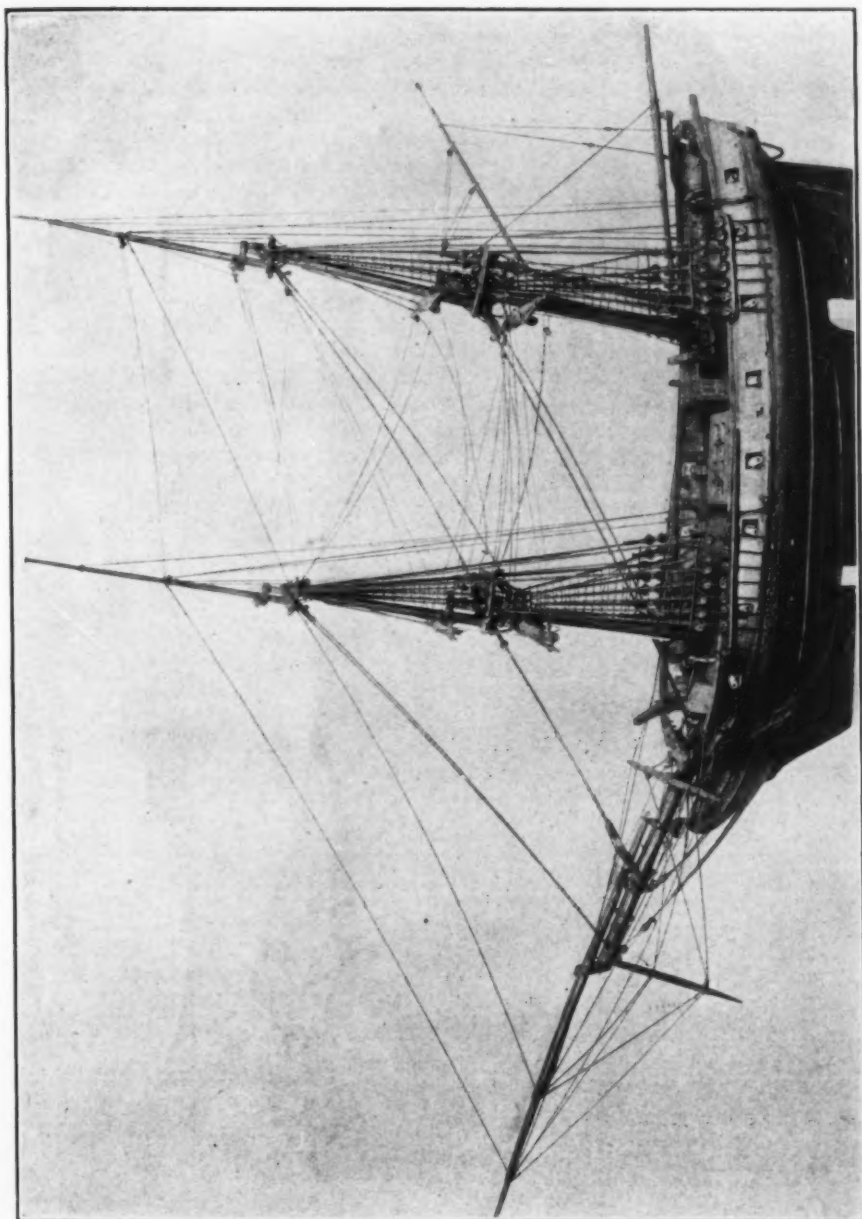
Other seizures by Massachusetts war craft in October, 1776, were made by the 12-gun brig *Charming Peggy*, Captain J. Jauncey (or Chauncey) which captured a snow laden with provisions for the British army; the 8-gun sloop *Speedwell*, Captain Greeley which captured a snow and brought her safely in Boston; and the 2-gun privateer *Putnam* which captured an English privateer of eight guns and twenty men.

## CHAPTER XV

### "GENERAL WASHINGTON'S" CAMPAIGNS ON THE OCEAN

It is well known that George Washington, when in his teens, was to have entered the navy. A commission as midshipman was secured for him but, at the last moment, parental affection intervened; so, instead of becoming the possible "Nelson of America" his career was changed and he attained the higher honor of becoming the "Father" of the noblest country on earth today. But, if Washington's great abilities were diverted from the sea, his name was given to a war craft which had a career on the ocean rivaling, on a smaller scale, that of the "Great Soldier" on land. Few war vessels in the naval history of the world had such an active career as the *General Washington*, pierced for twenty 6-pounders and usually carrying a complement of one hundred and twenty men. She was engaged in several of the most stubborn sea fights of the Revolution, captured or assisted in capturing more than sixty vessels, was herself captured by the British and then recaptured by the Americans, and was the last vessel of the Continental navy of the Revolution to bear our flag afloat.

But another distinction is due this craft. In October, 1782, the *General Washington* sailed from Philadelphia for Europe, bearing important dis-



*One of our "Floating Forts" of the Revolution. A 16-gun war brig.*



patches for our commissioners who were negotiating terms of peace. On its return voyage early in January, 1783, several months before the treaty was signed, King George recognized the independence of the United States when he issued a passport to the "ship *General Washington*, belonging to the United States of America."

As might be expected, Washington was a name popular in ship nomenclature during the Revolution. A brig bearing this name sailed from North Carolina in 1775. She carried ten guns, ten swivels and eighty men under the command of Captain Martindale, but had not been to sea many days when she was captured by the British frigate *Fowey* and was carried into Boston. When the enemy evacuated that city, March 17, 1776, the *Washington*, with four other captured American craft, again came into the possession of the Americans.

We have noted how the private-armed sloop *Lady Washington*, Captain Cunningham, of Massachusetts, had a useful career off Boston in 1776. In December, 1779, Pennsylvania loaded the 16-gun ship *Lady Washington* (manned by sixty men under the command of Captain S. Young) with tobacco and sent her to France to sell her cargo and, with the proceeds of the sale, to purchase commodities the colonists were greatly in need of, and transport them back to the United States. On the outward passage, however, the *Lady Washington* was captured by the British frigate *Roebuck*.

Connecticut, also, sent out a cruiser bearing this name, the 12-gun brig *Washington*, Captain Odiorne, manned by eighty men—a force larger and far more efficient than many of the "fleeing bands" of militia organized on land which have occupied so much space in our general histories. In September, 1776, this craft captured the brig *Georgia*, a schooner (both laden with valuable cargoes) and a snow loaded with cannon for the use of the British

army in their operations against the rebellious colonists—a capture of far greater value (as the American army, at that time, was sorely in need of artillery) than many made by the afore-mentioned "fleeing bands" of land militia.

But the *General Washington* that did the really wonderful campaigning on the ocean during the Revolution, came from the little colony of Rhode Island. Built early in 1780, she was regarded as a "splendid" vessel, one of the swiftest then afloat. In her first cruise, under the command of Captain Walker, she was attacked by an 18-gun ship and a 6-gun brig. For six long hours the Americans repulsed the repeated attempts of the enemy to board and finally drove their assailants off. In this action the *General Washington* lost her mainmast and had three of her men killed and three wounded.

Returning to port for repairs, the *General Washington* again got into blue water and this time fell in with a British fleet of fifty merchantmen, convoyed by several fast-sailing frigates. One of the latter gave chase to the distinguished American but the splendid qualities of the privateer enabled her to drop her pursuer out of sight before night came on.

Continuing her cruise, the *General Washington* was caught between the American coast and Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet and was captured. Renaming her *General Monk*, and replacing her twenty 6-pounders by the same number of 9-pounders, the British took her into their service under the command of Captain Rodgers—an officer of the Royal Navy, of unusual ability and undoubted courage.

According to the Reverend Dr. Gilpin in his "Life of Captain Rodgers," during the two years Rodgers commanded this ship he took or assisted in taking more than sixty American vessels, one of them being the 28-gun Continental frigate *Trumbull*, Captain James Nicholson. In August, 1781, the *Trumbull*, while cruising off the New Jersey coast,

lost her fore-topmast and main-top gallant mast during a heavy gale. Owing to the scarcity of American seamen at this period of the Revolution, this frigate's crew of one hundred and eighty men had been filled out, largely, by British captive sailors.

While in this precarious condition, both as to her masts and crew, the *Trumbull* was attacked, about ten o'clock one night in the middle of August, by the British 32-gun frigate *Iris*—formerly the Continental frigate *Hancock* which the enemy had captured off Halifax—and another English war craft. The weather was then rainy and the wind came in squalls. The wreck of the *Trumbull's* spars covered the fore-castle or dragged in the water over her side, rendering it exceedingly difficult to steer. One arm of the fore-topsail yard was thrust through the foresail while the other arm was jammed on deck.

When battle at close quarters seemed imminent, many of the British seamen in the *Trumbull* extinguished the lanterns and, leaving the deck entirely dark, ran below and secreted themselves. Nicholson, with not more than fifty American sailors and officers, made a gallant defense. Among the officers were Alexander Murray, Richard Dale and Christopher Raymond Perry (father of Oliver Hazard Perry) all of whom, afterward, won distinction in the United States Navy. In spite of the difficulties under which they fought, it seems likely that they would have succeeded in beating their assailants off had not the *General Monk*, toward the close of the battle, come upon the scene and, taking a raking position under the crippled *Trumbull's* stern, compelled her to surrender.

But the day of the *General Washington's* return to her rightful side in the struggle for independence, was drawing near.

In March, 1782, some of the leading merchants of Philadelphia fitted out the trading vessel *Hyder Ally* as a

cruiser for the protection of their merchantmen while in the Delaware. The *Hyder Ally* carried sixteen 6-pounders and 110 men under the command of Lieutenant Joshua Barney of the Continental navy. Early in April the *Hyder Ally* convoyed seven merchantmen down to Cape May roads where they were discovered by the British frigate *Quebec*, Captain Mason, and the *General Monk*. Mason ordered the *General Monk* to enter the roads to reconnoiter and, if the merchantmen were not too heavily guarded, to attack them.

In compliance with these instructions, Captain Rodgers, in company with the British 14-gun privateer *Fair American*, about noon, April 8th, rounded Cape May Point and stood for the convoy. Barney signaled the merchantmen to escape up the bay while he maneuvered to cover their retreat. The English cruisers made straight for the convoy, the *Fair American* directing a broadside at the *Hyder Ally* in passing (to which Barney paid no attention) and then continued in chase of the traders, capturing one of them and causing another to run aground. But before the *Fair American* could secure her prizes, she ran hard and fast aground, which left the *Hyder Ally* and the *General Monk* alone to contest the supremacy of the roads.

Rodgers, with his usual dash, made straight for the *Hyder Ally*, intending to deliver his broadside and then board in the smoke of the guns. Observing the Englishman's intentions, Barney resorted to a ruse. He instructed the man at the wheel to execute his next order "by rule of contrary." Just as the vessels were about to foul, Barney called out in a loud voice, which he intended to be heard aboard the *General Monk*, "Hard *aport* your helm! Do you want him to run aboard us?" By "rule of contrary," the wheelman clapped the helm hard to *starboard* which quickly forced the Englishman's jibboom into the *Hyder Ally's* fore rigging, in which position the *General Monk* was exposed to a raking fire from the entire American

broadside. This was an advantage Barney was aiming for and he soon "clinched" it by lashing the two craft together.

It was a hopeless situation for the *General Monk*, in spite of her heavier guns. Rodgers made several desperate attempts to board but each time his men were driven back, so he was compelled to rely mostly on his small arms. In that method of fighting, also, the Americans had the advantage for many of the marines in the *Hyder Ally* were "backwoodsmen" and "unerring marksmen." One old trapper from Buck County, Pennsylvania, soon attracted the personal attention of Barney by coolly asking of that commander (during the hottest part of the action when every man in both craft was exerting himself to the utmost to gain the victory): "Say, Cap, who made this gun I'm using?" Naturally, Barney was irritated by such a seemingly trivial question at a moment when the fight was in a critical stage, and he returned a rough answer. The old trapper, however, was not abashed. He fired with a coolness, deliberation and accuracy that aroused the admiration of all who saw him. Twice more did the trapper put this question to Barney when the American commander sharply asked why he wanted to know the name of the gun's maker. "W-a-a-l-l," replied the man with a drawl peculiar to mountaineers, "this 'ere bit o' iron is jes' the best smooth-bore I ever fired in my life"—and in proof of his assertion he discharged the piece again and "brought down" another man.

Barney realized that these rough woodsmen were not accustomed to the strict discipline of a war ship, so he overlooked the breach of nautical etiquette when another Buck County trapper called out to him: "Say, Cap, do you see that feller with the white hat?" Barney looked in the direction indicated. The backwoodsman fired and Barney saw a man wearing a white hat on the *General Monk's* deck jump at least three

feet in the air and fall to rise no more. "Cap," again called out this backwoodsman, "that's the third feller I've made hop."

The accuracy of these trappers in marksmanship was clearly demonstrated when, after the battle, the Americans found that all the Englishmen who had been killed or wounded with small arms, had been struck either in the head or breast.

That he might better direct the operations of his crew, Barney, when the battle was at the hottest, jumped on the binnacle, where he presented an excellent target to the enemy's sharpshooters—as he quickly discovered. One bullet tore the skirt of his coat and another passed through his hat, grazing the crown of his head. These shots came from the *General Monk's* tops and Barney called on his marine officer to have his men clear the Englishman's rigging of sharpshooters. The order was obeyed with such precision that, in a few minutes the *General Monk's* tops were cleared of men.

Immediately after this, while Barney was still standing on the binnacle, his attention was attracted by one of the *Hyder Ally's* officers who, with the cook's meat ax in hand, was in the act of striking an American sailor who had deserted his gun and was skulking behind the mainmast. Just then a round shot from one of the bow chase guns in the *General Monk* smashed the *Hyder Ally's* binnacle and threw Barney to the deck. Fearing that his commander was hurt, the officer threw down the uplifted ax and rushed to Barney's assistance. Barney, however, had not been seriously injured and quickly regained his feet. Meantime the skulker had got over his "first scare" and had returned to his gun where he fought courageously to the end.

Joseph Bedford, Barney's brother-in-law, was serving in the *Hyder Ally* as a volunteer, his station being in the maintop. A musket ball penetrated his groin but he was so "het up with fight,"

that he did not know of the injury until after the battle when he had returned to the deck—and fell exhausted from loss of blood.

Rodgers made desperate efforts to extricate his ship from the unfortunate position into which she had been trapped by the quick wit of the American commander. But all in vain. Barney seemed to anticipate every move and "countered" it—taking special care to have the *General Monk's* standing and running rigging cut away so that she could not make sail even if she extricated herself from her unlucky position.

Twenty minutes from the time the battle opened more than a third of the men in the British cruiser were killed or wounded. "The first lieutenant, purser, surgeon, boatswain, gunner—in fact, every officer in the ship excepting one midshipman was either killed or injured." Rodgers himself was painfully hurt in the foot. The *Quebec*, being too far away to afford immediate relief, Rodgers, thirty minutes after the action opened, surrendered; his casualties being twenty killed and thirty-three wounded, more than a third of his entire complement of one hundred and thirty-six men. On the part of the Americans four were killed and eleven were wounded. At the battle of Trenton the American casualties were two killed and four wounded, while the Hessians had seventeen killed and seventy-eight wounded.

When the Americans boarded the *General Monk*, Rodgers had one of his men go into his cabin and bring up his beautiful, silver-mounted fowling-piece, which the British commander threw overboard, declaring that "This shall never become the property of any d—d rebel." He forgot, however, to destroy his private signal-book which materially assisted Barney in escaping from the *Quebec* which was making every effort to come upon the scene of hostilities.

Barney placed thirty-five of his men in charge of his prize and, without even

waiting to learn her name, caused her English colors to be rehoisted and displaying British colors from the *Hyder Ally's* gaff, made sail up the bay as if in pursuit of the merchantmen. Deceived by the British colors on the *Hyder Ally* and *General Monk*, Captain Mason relaxed his efforts to close on these vessels. He was further deceived when he found his signals to the *General Monk* correctly answered—as Barney was enabled to do by using the captured signal-book—so the *Hyder Ally* and her prize were able to reach a place of safety before dark. Several of the *General Monk's* bow ports had been battered into one chasm and 365 shot holes were counted in her mizzen staysail.

Congress purchased the *General Monk*, restored her original name and placed Barney in command of her. As we have mentioned in preceding chapters, our sea forces brought into the United States nearly all the ready cash or specie-values the rebelling colonists had during the Revolution. There were several captures which represented \$100,000 each in gold dust, cash or specie-values. Sometime in 1781 the 22-gun privateer *General Stark*, Captain W. Coas, of Massachusetts, captured three large ships from London bound for Quebec, whose cargoes were valued at \$400,000, besides capturing the packet *Halifax* off the coast of England after a battle in which the enemy had four killed and six wounded.

The *General Washington* was now ordered to bring into the United States what was probably the first considerable amount of real cash resulting from the \$10,000,000 loans or credits negotiated by our commissioners in Europe.

On May 18, 1782, Barney received sealed instructions (which were to be opened only when so many days at sea) from Robert Morris, "Superintendent of Finance of the United States," which directed him to proceed to Cape Francois in Hispaniola (now Haiti and San Domingo), where he was to receive \$600,000 in cash from the French and

Spanish fleets "if found there." ~~About~~ ~~running fight ensued.~~ ~~The General~~ this time our Continental troops were on the verge of open mutiny because of long deferred pay—and it was of the utmost importance that Congress should have some real money in hand. Shortly before this Washington wrote: "Our only hope was in financial aid from Europe; without it the next campaign would flicker out and the revolution die." From this it will be seen that Barney's errand was of vital importance to the cause. That it was one of great risk and danger will be seen in the following.

Spurred on by the ever increasing complaints of the British commercial interests to the effect that they were being utterly ruined by the unprecedented activities and successes of American sea forces, the Admiralty had massed the largest portion of England's navy off the seaboard of the rebelling colonies in a determined effort to prevent either the out-going or in-coming of American vessels. Putting to sea from Baltimore, Barney, under cover of night, managed to elude the blockading squadrons and shaped his course southeastward. Arriving in the vicinity of Turk's Island (the southernmost of the Bahamas) about midnight, he fell in with a heavily armed ship which acted in a suspicious manner. The usual hails not being answered satisfactorily, Barney determined to inquire more closely into the stranger's character.

He ordered a shot to be fired across the newcomer's bow as a signal to heave-to, but, the American crew, standing beside their loaded cannon, with lighted "match-sticks" in their hands, misunderstood the order and delivered an entire broadside. Even this elicited no response from the stranger which was now observed dropping behind and, soon working herself into a position astern the *General Washington*, poured in a raking broadside.

Barney quickly brought his ship around and an "elbow-touching-elbow"

~~Washington's~~ rigging had been severely injured by the several raking broadsides the enemy had been able to deliver before the American got fairly alongside, which made maneuvering difficult. Also it was evident that the stranger was being very ably handled and was armed with 9-pounders. The *General Washington* carried the same caliber but only by having had 6-pounders bored to the larger caliber—a dangerous experiment, as Barney discovered when six of his cannon were dismounted at the first fire from the effect of 9-pound charges of powder.

Barney now realized that his only chance was at the closest quarters and he tenaciously held a position so near the enemy that their yardarms sometimes interlocked. Aboard the *General Washington* was James H. McCulloch, afterward collector of the port of Baltimore, who, although only a passenger, seized a musket and with the coolest intrepidity, engaged in what he called "target practice." He fired more times than any other man in the ship. Having the full use of her sails, the stranger drew ahead and rapidly increased her lead. Barney made every effort to get alongside again but soon a 9-pound shot hit the head of his mizzenmast, splitting it half way down to the board. Thus crippled the *General Washington* was compelled to sheer off. On the following day she captured a brig laden with rum and sugar with which she arrived safely at Cape Francois. At this port Barney learned that the French fleet had been defeated by the English and the surviving French ships had collected at Cape Francois. The French officer in command detailed the 64-gun ship of the line *Éveillée* to escort the *General Washington* to Havana where Barney took on board the \$600,000 in specie and, still in company with the *Éveillée*, shaped his course for the United States.

When off the Delaware, these two cruisers were chased by a British line



of battle ship and two frigates. Barney made a straight run of it for the river entrance, the gallant Frenchman covering his rear with a well directed fire at the enemy which carried away the fore-topmast of the leading frigate. Gaining the Delaware safely, the *Éveillée* soon afterward sailed for France.

Meantime the *General Washington* made her way up the Delaware and about three o'clock on the morning following her arrival in the river, Barney found that he had another kind of enemy to deal with. At that period of the Revolution the waterway between Philadelphia and the Capes was infested with "refugee" boats, manned by Tories who made it a practice to hide in adjoining creeks and bays and pounce upon unsuspecting merchantmen as they passed up and down the stream. Just before he had sailed on this voyage, Barney captured the loyalist schooner *Hook 'em Snivey*. These "refugees," through their spies in Philadelphia, had learned of the *George Washington's* mission and knew that she was now returning laden with silver and gold cash, and were lying in ambush to capture her. Barney was fully alive to the importance of his mission. He knew into what abject distress the Continental troops had been reduced from long deferred payment of wages due them. Spurred by this thought, he ran boldly among the refugee boats, poured in his starboard and port broadsides, sank one of the barges containing sixty men, captured several others, put the remainder to flight, recaptured five American vessels (with thirty prisoners aboard)

which these refugee barges had seized, and reached Philadelphia with the \$600,000 in safety—one of the most perilous, difficult and brilliantly executed military expeditions undertaken by any army officer of the Revolution holding a rank corresponding to that of lieutenant in the navy.

But welcome as this \$600,000 was to Congress at that crisis, more and much more cash was absolutely indispensable if the new nation was not to be born "stone-dead." Barney's remarkable success in getting the "sinews of war" from Havana led Congress to select him to get another "ship-load" direct from Europe. In October, 1782, he sailed in the *General Washington* from Philadelphia for Europe; obtained another "cargo" of money and secured from King George the passport mentioned in the first of this chapter—for the ship "*General Washington*, belonging to the United States of America." Yet, in spite of this royal passport, Barney gave a wide berth to all sails on his return voyage across the Atlantic; took no chances with his cargo of real money, and on the twelfth of March, 1783, arrived safely in the harbor of Philadelphia.

The following year, in June, 1784, the *General Washington*, then the only United States war vessel in commission, still under Barney's command, made another trip to England on a mission of national importance, and returned in safety thus rounding out a career unequalled by any other vessel in the service of the United States during the entire Revolution.

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The readers of this entertaining and instructive series of articles will be interested to know that the author of them, Mr. Edgar S. Maclay, has been spending the last month—August fifteenth to September fifteenth—as a volunteer on the *U. S. S. Maine*, in its cruise of "Preparedness."

Through an inadvertence the old Burnham Tavern where the troops wounded in the Battle of Machias were taken after the battle, was reproduced in the September issue, labeled "Jeremiah O'Brien's birth-place." The editor and the author regret this error, as every effort is made to have a truthful description of historic places as well as of historic facts.

## Parliamentary Puzzles Solved

CORA WELLES TROW

In a cleverly written article recently appearing in a popular periodical, we are told that women consider Parliamentary Rules instruments to crush opposition and that they use them as awkwardly as a child uses the scale at her first music lesson. We wonder if the woman who wrote these remarkable opinions has any real knowledge of what women are doing in the world, has any conception of the innate desire existing in the generic woman to do what she does in the proper way.

We would almost conclude she was ignorant of women and their activities.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has built up an organization which is founded on the observance of Parlia-

mentary Law and this society has reason to realize that what is done properly is founded upon a rock. Anyone who considers that Parliamentary Law is a system of oppression and suppression has no understanding of it.

Parliamentary Law is founded on justice and all who aspire to preside should fit themselves for the task by learning the rules governing the procedure of meetings. When a meeting is over all should feel the presiding officer has treated all with fairness. If this is felt Parliamentary Law has been observed.

A good working knowledge of Parliamentary Law is the first requisite for any office. Many have still to learn this truth.

### QUERIES ANSWERED

A. K. writes to be informed as to the rights of the following situation:

At a recent meeting of a chapter of which she is Regent, a motion was introduced and carried, that a committee should be appointed to do certain work. The committee has done the work and has reported and the report includes a bill for expenses that A. K. considers excessive. What is to be done? Is the Chapter liable for that bill?

*Answer.* In considering this situation the following points must be made clear:

Was the work authorized by the motion that created the committee such as required the expenditure of money?

Did the motion specifically authorize the committee to send in a bill?

Is there anything in your By-Laws about the expenses of your Committees?

As a general rule unless specific au-

thority is given by motion or by Standing Rule, committees must apply for authority to incur expense or the liability rests on the committee.

Your Board of Management should consider the matter and decide whether the work ordered involved the expenditure claimed.

M. R. is puzzled over a recent ruling of her Regent. The Regent announced at the last chapter meeting that after that date, she would name the Chairmen of all Committees. Had she a right to do this?

*Answer.* Whatever system is outlined by your By-Laws for the appointment of Committees must be followed. If no system is outlined Committees must be created under the Subsidiary Motion to Commit. In that event it rests with the Chapter to decide who shall name the Chairmen.

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(Mrs. Trow, whose address is 350 West 55th Street, New York City, has consented to answer questions of a parliamentary nature through the magazine. This new feature will be of great interest and value.—EDITOR.)



# THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

By

*S. C. Stuntz,<sup>1</sup> Secretary Fairfax Historical Society.*

*Author of "The Second Mrs. Jim," "Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie," etc.*

## The Fairfax County Committee of Safety, 1774-1775

George Washington, Chairman

Robert Adam	William Hartshorne
Charles Alexander	James Kirk
Philip Alexander	Thomas Lewis
Charles Broadwater	George Mason
William Brown	Lee Massey
John Carlyle	Edward Payne
Martin Cockburn	William Payne
Townshend Dade, Jr.	Thomas Pollard
John Dalton	William Ramsay
George Gilpin	William Rumney
Henry Gunnell	Thomas Triplett
Robert Hanson Harrison	John West

"Preparedness," we speak of today, with quite an air. But a hundred and forty odd years ago they had a truer name for the same condition. They called it "Safety."

And so Committees of Safety were organized in every one of the colonies, and in a great many of the more important counties in each colony. The powers of the provincial committees may be judged by those of the Virginia committee, which consisted of eleven members chosen by the Provincial Convention, July 18, 1774. They were empowered to grant military office, to appoint commissaries, paymasters, and contractors, and to provide for the troops which even at that time it seemed would be necessary in view of the

disturbed relations with the mother country. Every officer was obliged to swear obedience to this body, and its members were exempt from military duty.

The county committees, which were elected by conventions of the people at the recommendation of the provincial convention, were to co-operate in every way possible with the provincial committee, and there is no doubt that they did this with the utmost willingness. It was the county committees which made it possible for the revolutionary machinery of government, disconnected and unusable as it became at times, to accomplish its ends finally.

It is difficult to tell in what light the committees of safety were considered by

The writer desires to make acknowledgements to his wife, whose preparation of a paper on this subject for reading before the Fairfax County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, first interested him in this important group of men.

the people as a whole, but we know that if the war had turned out differently the prominence of the members of these bodies would have insured them speedy punishment. Usually no pay was given these committeemen, although they gave freely of themselves and of their time, and in return they received no recognition for their efforts, and in fact have become practically forgotten except by the writers of history.

The county committees of correspondence were smaller bodies organized to handle matters more expeditiously than the Committees of Safety could. The Fairfax County Committee of Correspondence in November, 1775, consisted of Mason, Dalton, Ramsay, Kirk, and Carlyle, with the addition of John Muir, the last not a member of the Committee of Safety however.

The power and influence of these county committees varied, of course, greatly depending on the location of the county, the nature of the population, and the ability of the leaders. It is certain, however, that no county committee throughout the American Colonies contributed so much to the cause of our independence as did that of Fairfax County, Virginia.

This county at the outbreak of the Revolution was slightly larger than at present, the thirty-six square miles of the present Alexandria County not yet having been turned over to help form the District of Columbia. It was a farming county with iron works at Colchester, and the city of Alexandria, which was a busy port and the most important in northern Virginia. As a result of this division of population, we find the Committee of Safety drawn from both city and country. City merchants, attorneys, and physicians, and country farmers and plantation owners of all ages from 22 to 58, all gathered together in the common cause. Most of the men were native Americans, but at least three, Brown, Ramsay, and Cockburn, were born abroad. Thirteen out of the twenty-five members of

whom we have record had served as vestrymen of Truro or Fairfax Parishes, so that they were accustomed to working together. This large percentage of vestrymen reveals the close connection between church and state that existed up to this time in Virginia. Others were closely related by intermarriage of families. As an example of some of them—two of the cousins of George Mason, the Misses Bronaugh, married the Rev. Lee Massey and Martin Cockburn; the sister of William Brown was the wife of Charles Alexander; Robert Hanson Harrison was nephew by marriage of Ramsay and William Payne, and great-nephew of Mason; and the two Alexanders and Townshend Dade, Jr., were first cousins. In addition Carlyle and Dalton at least had been partners in business in Alexandria and so continued until the death of Dalton in 1777.

The location of Fairfax County at the head of navigation on the Potomac made it especially dangerous for the members of the Committee of Safety to take the stand they did, for Washington and Mason at Mt. Vernon and Gunston Hall, and the numerous Alexandria members, Carlyle, Dalton, Brown, Ramsay, Harts-horne, Harrison, and Alexander, at that place were all in easy reach of any attacking force which might ascend the Potomac. In fact British ships of war did come to Alexandria and there is a well authenticated story of the capture in that port of a war vessel by cavalry during the Revolution. It is highly probable that these men, so closely associated by their home interests, had the feeling so well expressed by Franklin, that they must hang together, otherwise they should hang separately.

Out of the twenty-five men who were members of the Committee of Safety of this county two at least were of national prominence. George Mason, friend and neighbor of George Washington, one of the founders of Alexandria in 1749, member of the Virginia Committee of Safety, August to December, 1775, and of the Virginia Conventions of 1775 and



George Mason, of Gunston Hall, fourth of this name in Virginia, friend and neighbor of Washington, author of the Bill of Rights and the Fairfax Resolves, slaveholder, yet an opponent of slavery, vestryman of Truro Parish, but a strong worker for the disestablishment of the church. A far-seeing statesman and an ardent patriot.

Reproduction by courtesy of the Evening Star Company, Washington.

1776, was the author of the Fairfax Resolves and of the famous Bill of Rights, which had such great influence in the formation of our present form of government. He it was who in 1780 suggested the plan, later adopted, by which Virginia ceded to the Federal government her claims to lands north and west of the Ohio River. In 1787 he helped to frame the Constitution, but because of the large and indefinite powers given Congress by the Constitution, he opposed its ratification in the Virginia convention.

The other one was of world-wide fame, and no words of ours can add any lustre to the name of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the colonies, and first President of these United States, George Washington.

Aside from these two men there were several others of more than merely local fame. Robert Hanson Harrison, clerk of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety in 1774, was a native of Maryland, who had established himself in the practice of law in Alexandria, and succeeded his brother-in-law, George Johnston, Jr., January, 1776, as aid and confidential secretary to General Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the death of his wife he returned to his native state, and on March 10, 1781, became Chief Justice of the General Court of that commonwealth. In 1790 he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, but died at Bladensburg while on his way to Philadelphia to take his seat, leaving two daughters, Sarah and Dorothy. An interesting discussion of his Revolutionary services, appears in the claim of his descendants for commutation pay in 1830.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. William Brown, probably the youngest committeeman, is another man who played an important role in the Revolution. Graduating from the Uni-

versity of Edinburgh, in 1770, at the age of 18, he established himself in practice at Alexandria. His position in the community is shown by the fact that he soon became a vestryman of Truro Parish. Enlisting at the outbreak of the war as a military surgeon, he soon became Assistant Physician and Surgeon General for the middle division of the army with hospitals under his charge at Lititz and Bethlehem. From Lititz he published the first American Pharmacopœia (see reproduction of title-page) for use in army hospitals. He served until 1780, and then returned to his practice in Alexandria and vicinity where he died in 1792, and was buried at Preston, near that city, leaving a number of descendants, as did most of the members of the committee with the exception of Washington and Cockburn.

Other members less widely known outside the county, but of local fame and reputation, were the Alexandria firm, Carlyle and Dalton, who were associated in business for many years. John Carlyle (1720-1780), one of the founders of Alexandria, was a son-in-law of William Fairfax, and built the Carlyle house, and completed Christ Church when the contractor defaulted. Among his descendants is Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose delightful *Belhaven Tales* give so true a picture of Alexandria life in the first half of the nineteenth century.<sup>3</sup>

Capt. John Dalton (d. 1777), who is more or less eclipsed by his partner, was one of the first Alexandria landowners, a vestryman of Fairfax Parish. Two of his daughters married William Herbert and William Bird, and left numerous descendants.

One of the most versatile members of the committee was the Rev. Lee Massey, who first studied law with George Johnston, Esq., of Alexandria, the friend of Patrick Henry, and then on the recommendation of the vestry of Truro Parish

<sup>2</sup>U. S. House of Rep. 26th Congress, 1st series Report 436, p. 37.

<sup>3</sup>See William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 18, p. 211 et. seq.

## PHARMACOPOEIA

SIMPLICIORUM

ET

EFFICACIORUM,

IN USUM

NOSOCOMII MILITARIS,

AD EXERCITUM

Fœderatarum *Americæ* Civitatum

PERTINENTIS;

HODIERNÆ NOSTRÆ INCIPIÆ RERUMQUE  
ANGUSTIIS,Feroci hostium sævitiae, belloque crudeli ex inopinatō  
patriæ nostræ illato debitis,

MAXIME ACCOMMODATA.

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PHILADELPHIÆ:

EX OFFICINA STYNER &amp; CIST. M,DCC LXXVI.

(THE FIRST AMERICAN PHARMACOPOEIA.)

Compiled by Dr. William Brown, one of the members of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety, and Assistant Surgeon General of the Middle Division of the Army.)

was sent to England to be ordained and became rector of that Parish. This position he held until the outbreak of the war when he resigned, studied medicine, and practiced until his death around his home on the Occoquan. A charming miniature of one of his younger sons is handed down among the descendants of the Bronaugh family, from among the ladies of which the Rev. Lee Massey chose his third wife. This young man, while a lieutenant in the U. S. Marine



*Lieut. Lee Massey, son of the Rev. Lee Massey of the Fairfax Committee of Safety, nephew to Harrison, Payne, Cockburn, and cousin of Mason. From a miniature owned by Mrs. Wm. Champe Boswell of Baltimore, hitherto unpublished. Artist unknown. Period between 1807-1812, when the young Lieutenant was drowned.*

Corps, was drowned in 1812 at the Gosport Navy Yard. Tradition has the story that one of his cousins, a Miss Bronaugh, to whom he offered his hand and heart, declined the man but accepted the miniature. However true this may be, her great-grand-daughter still treasures the little picture with the initials

"L. M." in gold across the braided hair at the back of the miniature. The picture is also of interest as showing the Marine Corps uniform of the period in color, thus fixing the date at which certain changes were made in that uniform.

At least one of the members of the Committee was apparently not up to the standard of the membership as a whole. Ordained in 1765, Rev. Townshend Dade, Jr., son of a vestryman of Fairfax Parish, was twice brought before a committee of the vestry to investigate his conduct and finally resigned.

That the meetings of this committee were always peaceful ones can hardly be believed, since the members were all men of affairs, used to giving orders and to being obeyed, yet no record exists of any definite troubles. Record does exist of a more or less traditionary nature of trouble between certain members of the committee before this period. In 1754, while Washington was stationed at Alexandria as colonel of militia, Col. George Fairfax and William Elzey were candidates for the Assembly. William Payne was a supporter of Elzey, while Washington was strongly in favor of Fairfax's candidacy, and in an argument on the street said something which Payne construed as an insult, and promptly knocked him down with his cane. The men of Washington's company hearing of this or seeing it, rushed to his assistance, but he ordered them to disperse, as he knew what steps to take. The next morning Payne was summoned to meet Washington at his quarters. Not knowing just what to expect, but supposing he was being sent for to be challenged to a duel, although courtesy demanded that a second be sent to him direct, he visited Washington's rooms, when to his surprise he was welcomed with an apology from the headstrong young officer, who was even then great enough to acknowledge that he was entirely in the wrong, and that Payne was fully justified in knocking him down.\*

\*See Alexandria Herald, Sept. 10, 1819.



That the fighting character was not confined to that generation of the family is evidenced by the story told by Brockett and Rock concerning one of Payne's descendants, that he, Albyn W. Payne, of Warrenton, was the man "who struck Billy Patterson."

From Four-Mile Run to Hunting Creek extended the estate of one of the committee members, Charles Alexander (1737-1806), for whose family the city of Alexandria was named. His home was at Preston near Alexandria, and it is told that his son Charles was the first gentleman in Virginia to take a stand against the habit of after-dinner tippling so common in his day. After the second round of wine-glasses, he was accustomed to rise and retire with the ladies to the drawing-room.

Col. Martin Cockburn must have been a gentleman of strong character also. He was an English gentleman, who after a trip to Jamaica was visiting friends in the colony, among them George Mason, when he met one of Mason's cousins, Miss Nancy Bronaugh. Unable to carry her away to England, in spite of his efforts in that direction, he returned to Virginia at the first opportunity and settled down as a neighbor of Mason's. There he lived with his wife for upwards of fifty years without a word on either side to disturb the harmony of their life. On telling this recently to an old aunt to whom the name "Uncle Martin" was perfectly familiar, her comment was amusing, "Oh, yes, Aunt Nancy had paralysis of the throat." Readers may draw their own conclusions.

While not a member of the committee proper, the name of George Broadwater should be mentioned in this connection. Delegate from Fairfax to the General Assembly, he was chosen to attend the Williamsburg convention and to present the resolutions prepared by George Mason, known as the Fairfax Resolves.

That the members of the committee were not "slackers" is shown by the fact that Gilpin served as a major, Rumney as a colonel, and Pollard and Triplett as captains in the Fairfax Militia in addition to those who served in the Continental Line.

Lack of space prevents the greater elaboration of the strength of the individual members of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety, but enough has been told to show clearly that among the strong men of the period the members of the Committee of this small county probably were as able as those of any other committee, and that they contributed a greater share to the making of the nation than did those of any other county in the colonies. It was especially fitting, therefore, that a portion of this county should have been transferred to the Federal Government as part of its seat of government, and it will always be a matter of regret that the pride of our First President and the fear of criticism because of his own and his wife's holdings on the Virginia side of the Potomac, should have prevented the development of the District on both sides of the Potomac as originally planned.

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The first daily newspaper in the world was established and edited by a woman, Elizabeth Mallet, in London, 1702. It was called *The Daily Courant*. The first daily paper published in the United States was started by a woman. The first newspaper in Rhode Island had a woman as its publisher; as had also the second paper started in New York City.

*The Maryland Gazette*, the first paper established in Lord Baltimore's Colony, was started by a woman, and the same is true of *The Virginia Gazette*, the first newspaper to print the Declaration of Independence.



# Early Days Along the Potomac

A History of George Washington's River Farm

By EVELYN MARTHA EMIG



*The Washington Hatchet Farm, Mount Vernon, Va.*

Scarcely a dozen miles, as the crow flies, from the Executive Mansion of today to the Colonial home of our first President on the bank of the placid Potomac. Scarcely a hundred years since the site of the capital was a wilderness and Mount Vernon a gathering place for fair ladies and brave men; the cynosure of the infant nation. Only four generations have come since then, but the habits and customs of that day seem like relics of antiquity.

Little is commonly known of the history of the Washington estate beyond the fact that it was the residence of the "Father of His County." Mount Ver-

non was a part of the royal grant to Lord Culpeper. It was given to Colonel John Washington, the cavalier of Cromwell's time and great-grandfather of the first President, in 1617, for bringing one hundred colonists to Virginia. At his death the estate was bequeathed to his son Lawrence from whose hands it passed to his son Augustine, the father of George. Augustine left it to his eldest son Lawrence, and George inherited it from his half-brother before he was twenty-one. From time to time he added the surrounding property until he had accumulated nearly ten thousand acres. This estate was divided into five

farms; the Mansion House, Dogue Run, Union, Muddy Hole, and River Farms. Most of the property is now occupied by cottages and bungalows which form ideal summer homes for weary Washingtonians, but the River Farm, Washington's favorite and richest, which he purchased in 1767 from William Clifton, has lain untouched for a quarter of a century. The fences are old and rotten; beside them grow the wide-spreading cherry trees, which the President planted and from the pasture land have sprung up hundreds of stately pine and cedar.

The present owner is only the fourth possessor since Washington, who left the farm to his nephew Charles. On April 2, 1859, Stacey H. Snowden purchased the property and it continued in his possession until April 6, 1894, when it was sold to the late John C. Delaney, who on April 2, 1915, conveyed it to Clayton E. Emig, a Washington lawyer.

In 1894 the Mt. Vernon Electric Railway laid its tracks in a course that completed a perfectly formed hatchet and handle, as shown in the government map heading this article, and the estate has been christened the Washington Hatchet Farm. The present owner intends to preserve the metes and bounds laid out by the Washingtons. Here it lies in all its pristine beauty, a wonderful tract, with acres of grand old trees—pine, needle cedars, oak, walnut, ash, chestnut, cherry, apple and mulberry—among whose spreading branches birds of all kinds mate and build their nests.

Scarce a dozen miles—and all unknown—and yet so rich in history.

Here, long before the Pilgrims came, perhaps before Columbus lived, was founded the Indian town of Asasomeck, capital of the powerful Algonquin tribe. Capt. John Smith, probably the first "pale-face" to tread this soil, came here to smoke the pipe of peace. For many years the village thrived until during the Bacon Rebellion of 1676 the Colonial troops under Col. John Washington massacred the inhabitants and entirely destroyed the settlement.

Down by the bank of the old Potomack a spring still gushes forth. "Healing Waters" the Indians called it. Capt. John Smith's diary refers to it as the

"Sweet Waters."

Beside it runs the old Indian trail. Part of it the Colonists widened into the King's Highway which ran from Williamsburg, the first capital of Virginia, to the Shenandoah. Some of the trees still stand that flanked it and the wagon ruts of a century ago are



*Part of the Original "King's Highway," Bordering on the Hatchet Farm*

visible. Over this trail came the Indians on peaceful or hostile errands; over the highway young Washington drove his bride to her new home; over it marched his weary troops on the way to Yorktown.

At the water's edge was the famous Clifton Ferry, established by the Legislature in 1745. General Washington's diary frequently refers to the King's Highway and Clifton Ferry on this his favorite farm. It was the only ferry for miles around and the accepted crossing for all transportation between New York and Georgia. W. H. Snowden in F. "Historic Land Marks of Virginia and Maryland" says: "Capacious boats were provided and manned by sturdy

negro oarsmen and the rate of ferryage was for a man or horse, one shilling; for every coach, chariot or wagon, six shillings; for every cart or four-wheeled chaise or chair, two shillings." (Henning's Statutes, Vol. V, p. 364, and Vol. VI, p. 19.)

How many hundred hogsheads of tobacco have been rolled down to the ferry to be loaded on the waiting bridge in Broad Creek Bay, on the Maryland side of the river! This bay was across from Washington's property, at the junction of the Potomac and Piscataway Rivers, where stood the settlement of Piscataway, founded in 1634 by the Catholics. It was there that the Jesuits established their first mission for the evangelization of the Indians and there the first printing press on this side of the Atlantic was set up. In 1694 the famous Broad Creek Church was erected at this place and the "Father of His Country" often crossed on the ferry to attend divine worship on the Maryland side. The ferry was discontinued in 1806.

Near the spring was the old dueling ground where many well-known combats took place and up on the hill stood the famous Old Ferry House beneath whose hospitable roof there tarried many a noted guest. This spot was a favorite scene for barbecues and social gaieties, a picnic ground of a century ago. What tales might not these old trees tell, could they but speak; stories of stately ladies in paint and powder; of blushing maidens who concealed their interest beneath an air of languor and hid their eager eyes behind a fan; of gallant

dandies who satisfied their every whim—until they won their hands—and scowled jealously at favored rivals; of the inn in the background where the portly obsequious host looked to their comfort and sternly shouted orders to the grinning, hurrying negroes. From across the river the soldiers swarmed to join in the merry-making, from Fort Washington, which guarded the approach to the embryo capital.

The fort remains, grim silent guardian, but all the rest are gone. Where the inn once stood in all its glory lie in scattered heaps a few old English bricks; the soldier's path is soft with grass, and of the old King's Highway scarce a hundred trees remain. Only the spring still bubbles forth, chuckling or sighing as it muses on old times. I wonder if the ghosts of men of old do never meet around it in the twilight! The little waves lap gently on the beach. One seems to hear the soft paddle of an Indian's canoe. It is a long-absent brave returning.

The echo of a laugh that died a century ago rings out, as the "Father of His Country" approaches in his coach and four, sweet Nellie Custis by his side. Assisted by faithful old slaves he dismounts with dignity and saunters down to the old ferry—but—only a row of piers remain, smoothed and grayed by time and tide—and from the shore he looks up the river—seven miles—to see, in the distance, the pure white dome of the Capitol of today, and the granite shaft of the Monument raised in his memory.

**THE BELLS IN THE REVOLUTION**, published by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street, N. Y. Price \$1.00.

This little pamphlet contains the names of the Bells who served in 1776; and as the names are arranged according to states alphabetically, and then alphabetically under the separate states, it makes all the information collected easy of access, and will be of value to any descendant.

**THE PENN FAMILY OF VIRGINIA**, published by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street, N. Y. Price \$1.00.

This is another of the dollar books issued by Mr. Clemens, and contains a good deal of interesting material not accessible to all and so carefully and accurately indexed as to be readily used by any searcher of the Penn Family data.

# Engraved Portraits of American Patriots

## Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

*Author of "I Spy," "The Official Chaperon," "C. O. D."*

*Copyright, 1916, by Corcoran Gallery of Art.*

*(Continued from August Magazine)*

So universal is the interest aroused by the reproduction in this magazine of Saint Memin's celebrated profile likenesses of distinguished Americans that hundreds of strangers visiting the National Capital make it a point to stop at the Corcoran Gallery of Art to inquire: "Is my ancestor in the Saint Memin collection?"

This interest is sure to be accentuated now that the D. A. R. Magazine is to be given to every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, many of whose ancestors are undoubtedly represented in the Saint Memin collection.

In publishing a page of the unidentified Saint Memin portraits in this number it is hoped that readers of the magazine, who can furnish data and additional information as to the identity of the portraits, will communicate with the author of this article. All information so gathered will be placed on file among the records at Memorial Continental Hall, and also be given to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, which owns the famous Saint Memin collection from which these reproductions are made. Announcement will also be made, as well, in the D. A. R. Magazine whenever one of these "unknown" portraits is positively identified.

The quaint portraits of Miss Hannah Breck and Miss Burgess shed an interesting light on the costume of the period and the style of dressing the hair. Miss Breck was the daughter of Samuel Breck of Boston, Mass., and sister of Samuel Breck of Philadelphia. She was noted for her beauty and charm of manner. She was born in Boston in December, 1772, and died near Philadelphia in 1846. In 1810, she married James Boyd, of Boston.

Unfortunately little data is at hand

concerning Miss Burgess, except that she was the daughter of William Burgess, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia.

Thomas Wright Armat, a merchant "prince" of Philadelphia, and a distinguished philanthropist, removed from that city during the yellow fever epidemic in 1793, to his country estate, "Loudoun," at Germantown, Pa., and there dispensed the hospitality for which he and his family were famed. After the Battle of Germantown many dead were buried in the grounds at "Loudoun," and a section of the estate was used as a hospital. Mr. Armat named his country place after Loudoun County, Va., where his ancestors first settled on emigrating to America from Cumberland, England.

Thomas Wright Armat married his cousin, Anne Yates, of Cumberland, England. They had one daughter, Jane Caroline Armat, who married first, a cousin, William Armat, by whom she had two daughters, Anne and Fanny. At William Armat's death they went to "Loudoun" to live with their great-grandfather, and their mother shortly after married Mr. Sherrill.

The youngest daughter, Fanny Armat, died unmarried, and her sister Anne married Gustavus Logan, son of Albanus and Maria Dickinson Logan, and great-grandson of James Logan, of "Stenton," Germantown, Pa., and grandson of John Dickinson. They had four children: Albanus Charles, Fanny Armat, Maria Dickinson, and Jane Caroline Armat. The latter married Edward Luxmore, and lives in Surbiton, England. She has in her possession the original copper plate made by Saint Memin of her ancestor, Thomas Wright Armat, from which the engravings were taken.



Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

Left to right: Miss Hannah Breck, Miss Burgess

Saint Memin did not always reduce his large profile likenesses on pink tinted paper to the same size. The tiny engravings of George Washington are his smallest work, and the profile likeness of Eliza Custis Law, granddaughter of Martha Washington, is next in size, and shows the same exquisite workmanship for which the Frenchman is justly noted.

Eliza Custis was the sister of George Washington Parke Custis and a descendant of Lord Baltimore. In 1796 she married Thomas Law, a man nearly fifteen years her senior, and the brother of Lord Ellenborough of Scotland. Willful, fascinating Eliza Custis and her somewhat erratic husband finally separated in 1804 and shortly after were divorced;



Eliza Custis Law,  
Granddaughter of Martha Washington

this is said to be the first divorce ever granted in the United States of America. During their married life, Mr. and Mrs. Law resided in Washington, D. C., and the former was an extensive speculator in land.

Saint George Tucker, Virginia's famous jurist, was born on the Island of Bermuda in 1752, and died in Warminster, Va., in 1828. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, finished a law course there, and returned to Bermuda to practice, but came back to Virginia in 1777 and bore arms in defense of the Colonies, attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel at the Siege of Yorktown.

He married Frances Bland, the mother of John Randolph, in 1778, and after the war was appointed professor of law at William and Mary College, succeeding Chancellor Wythe. In 1804 he became the presiding justice of the Virginia Court of Appeals, and was a member of the Annapolis convention of 1786.

Judge Tucker was poet and author as well as jurist, and he left to posterity dramas, both tragedy and comedy, of a high literary order.

Saint Memin made the profile likeness of Eleanor Martin shortly before her marriage, at the age of sixteen, to Richard Keene on 24th February, 1801, and





Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

*A Page of Unidentified Saint Memin Portraits*

the portrait does full justice to the dainty beauty which made her the toast of Baltimore, Md. Her mother was the daughter of Captain Cresap, the famous Indian fighter and patriot, and her father was Luther Martin, of Baltimore, nicknamed "the Federal bull-dog" by Thomas Jefferson.

The Baltimore bar, even at that date, was distinguished by an extraordinary assemblage of the highest order of legal talent, comprising such men as Luther Martin, William Pinkney, Robert Goodloe Harper, Roger B. Taney, and William H. Winder. Luther Martin continued to attract the public as an able and brilliant lawyer, and in 1778 was appointed attorney general of Maryland. In 1794 his friend, Judge Samuel Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, having been impeached in the House of Representatives on charges for malfeasance in office, Martin defended him, and his argument on that occasion was one of the most powerful ever heard in an American court room and is still referred to with wonder. Judge Chase was acquitted. Martin was engaged in another case of even wider celebrity when he defended Aaron Burr in the latter's trial for high treason at Richmond, Va. In 1814, Martin was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Baltimore City and County, and in 1818 was again appointed attorney general for Maryland and District Attorney for Baltimore. His powers were at length shattered by a stroke of paralysis, and owing to his pecuniary embarrassments he removed to New York, where he resided with Aaron Burr, who thus repaid the services which Martin had rendered him in former years. Martin died on July 10, 1826, at the age of eighty-two.

In the Saint Memin collection at the Corcoran Gallery there is a profile likeness of Luther Martin executed by Lemét, who copied the celebrated Frenchman's style, but his work cannot be compared with the latter. The Lemét portrait was given to the Corcoran Gallery by William R. Hayden of Baltimore.

Dr. Frederick May, son of John May, a wealthy merchant of Boston and one of the famous party who threw the tea

overboard in Boston Harbor, was born in 1773 and died in Washington, D. C., in 1847. He was graduated at Harvard in 1792, and studied his profession under the celebrated Dr. John Warren. He removed to Washington in 1795, and became the family physician of General Washington and of many other eminent persons of that period. At the time of his death, Dr. May was president of both the Medical Society and the Medical Association of Washington. He had eight children, namely: Dr. John Frederick; George, a merchant of New Orleans; William, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy; Henry, a lawyer in Baltimore; Charles, a colonel in the U. S. Army; Julia, who married Henry Oelrichs, of Baltimore; Laura, who married George D. Wise; and Julian, a lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Stephen Decatur, United States naval officer and father of Commodore Decatur, who attained a fame unsurpassed by that of any officer of his time, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1751, and died near Philadelphia in 1808. He was of French descent, his father being a native of La Rochelle, France, and an officer in the French navy who emigrated to America and married in this country. During the Revolution Captain Decatur commanded privateers "Royal Louis" and "Fair American," and in May, 1798, was appointed post captain in the U. S. Navy and cruised on the American coast in the ship "Delaware," capturing the French privateers, "Le Croyable" and "Marsuin." Before leaving the navy, Captain Decatur commanded a squadron on the Guadeloupe Station, and upon his retirement he engaged in business in Philadelphia.

James McHenry, Secretary of War in President Washington's first Cabinet, was born in Ireland in 1753, and died in Baltimore, Md., in 1816. He received a fine classical education in Dublin, but on account of delicate health made a voyage to this country and remained here, going to Philadelphia in 1771. In that city he met Margaret Caldwell, of the celebrated family of that name, whom he married.

McHenry studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, and subsequently accompanied General Washington to the camp





*Photos—Rice Studio, Washington*  
 Saint Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots. Top Row, left to right: Thomas Armat, Captain Stephen Decatur, Sr. 2nd Row: St. George Tucker, James McHenry. 3rd Row: Miss Eleanor Martin, Dr. Frederick May.

at Cambridge, joining the army in 1776. He was appointed medical director, and shortly after was made prisoner by the British at Fort Washington, and was not exchanged until the spring of 1778. On May 15th of that year he became General Washington's secretary, and through life was Washington's tried and trusted friend. In 1780 he was transferred to the staff of General Lafayette and remained with him until the end of the war.

Dr. McHenry held many and high offices in Maryland; he was appointed to Congress and labored to secure the ratification of the Constitution, in which he was successful, notwithstanding powerful

opposition. He was made Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet in 1796, holding office through that Administration and subsequently under President Adams until 1801.

Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor is named for him, and it was during the War of 1812 that Francis Scott Key, being imprisoned temporarily on board a British ship during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, while watching the beleaguered ramparts, wrote his immortal poem, "The Star Spangled Banner," now the National Anthem of the United States.

*(This series to be continued)*

### Description of Bombardment of Fort McHenry

*(This letter, never before published, was written to the Rev. William Stephenson, and copied for this magazine by his granddaughter, Miss Fannie E. Parker, Havre-de-Grace, Md. The brothers James and George mentioned were also brothers of Rev. William Stephenson; and it was George Stephenson accompanied by Nathan Smith and Daniel Cooley who so well assisted in defending Havre-de-Grace during the War of 1812.)*

Baltimore, September 17, 1814.

TO WILLIAM STEPHENSON,

Dear Brother: I intended to have written you yesterday but was prevented by other engagements and the uncertainty of the mail proceeding on its usual route. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that after a most tremendous assault by land and water, but principally on Fort McHenry by our enemies, that they have retired down the Bay without doing any essential injury: some valuable lives have been lost on our side and a considerable number wounded, many only slightly, others very badly. This awful state of things commenced Sunday last, when the enemies fleet appeared in sight at the mouth of the river with a fair wind and tide which enabled them to work their ships inside of North Point during the day, and to commence landing troops the latter part of Sunday night so that early on Monday morning they were all ashore, say about 7,000, and about half past one o'clock the advance of our army consisting of the Fifth and—regiments under Cols. Street and Long, Capt. Montgomery's company of Artillery

and Major Bear's troop of horse (the whole commanded by Brig. Gen. Stricker) engaged the British Army, and retreated agreeable to previous orders, with the view of drawing them up to the main body, so that on Monday morning the British were within five or six miles of the city and many of the inhabitants began to fly. During these movements on land the enemy favored by wind and tide, had succeeded in getting up about 15 sail of frigates and bomb ships within  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or four miles of the Fort and on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock precisely commenced throwing shells and rockets into the Fort. The bombardment continued until about half past eleven o'clock at night with some intervals when it ceased entirely. During these intervals, favored by rain and excessive darkness, the enemy succeeded in working a heavy bombship and a number of barges past the Fort and up the Ferry Branch out of reach of the guns of the Fort, and supposing their object of effecting a landing attained, commenced throwing shells and rockets to cover their landing and at the same time a most tremendous fire of mortars and shells into

Fort McHenry. Our battery on the hill between town and Fort and on the Patapsco River opened a most tremendous and disastrous fire on ships and barges which compelled a retreat on the part of the enemy who must have sustained great injury as many were heard loudly calling for help, that they were sinking. About ten o'clock all their troops were on the way down the river and in the course of the day all reached North Point where the landed troops re-embarked and yesterday stood down the Bay as far as Swan Point. It is, however, the prevailing opinion they will pay us another visit. It is said, and believed, that Gen. Rose is killed and that the British have lost a number of men.

In consequence of the great expectation of another attack I have determined to send my family out of the city, and if I can get conveyance will send a part to you and to brother James and George, to take care of during this present time of distress, the remainder will go among the friends of my wife. In executing this determination I shall, however, be guided by circumstances, aware of the expense of removing so large a family.

We are all well but my wife who is somewhat afflicted. I hope these lines will find you all well. Time compels me to close my letter,

with esteem

Yours

JOHN BAXLEY, JR.



*The Wood Yard*

This old house was closely connected with the participants in the battle of Fort McHenry. It had been bought by Col. Richard West, one of the most intimate friends and patients of Dr. Beanes. Hearing the news of the arrest, Col. West left immediately for the house of Francis Scott Key in Washington, to beg him to intercede with the authorities for the release or exchange of Dr. Beanes. The result of Key's mission is known to all patriotic Americans.

Mrs. West, daughter of Gov. Edward Lloyd, and aunt of the boy artist, sixteen years of age—John Ross Key of Washington, D. C.—persuaded her young nephew to paint for her the house which had been for fifty years the home of her happy married life. While examining it carefully, he discovered on the old weather-cock on the roof the date of construction—1692. A few years after the young artist completed his sketch, the house was destroyed by fire; and this picture is the only representation known to exist of one of the most famous Colonial homes of Maryland.

## Early History of Edgefield, South Carolina

*By Miss Sarah Rainsford Collett*



*First residence in Edgefield, S. C., built in 1735*

During the war of the Revolution, when South Carolina was mobilizing troops from her scanty population and sending supplies of food and ammunition, to her army headquarters, tradition tells us that the people of that part of Ninety Six District, which afterwards became Edgefield, entered the fray, and fought and suffered perhaps more than in any other part of the State. One of the bloodiest episodes of that bitter war which raged between Whigs and Tories in the fight for American independence was fought at Cloud's Creek in 1782. And here fell thirty-two martyrs to the American cause. A handsome monument should mark this spot, but instead, it is an old field, overgrown with trees and shrubbery, and with nothing to tell the coming generation of the bloody massacre which occurred there. This took place in the eastern part of Edgefield District, just three miles from the Town of Leesville.

Another battle of note in this District,

was fought at or near "Old Pine House," only six miles from Edgefield. It has been suggested that members of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Edgefield County have a marker placed where this battle was fought. Pine House, as a good many know, was, until the completion of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, the name of the post office in that community, which, after the building of said road, was changed to Trenton after the ancient and historic town of Trenton, N. J. Old Pine House was the ancestral home of the Weavers, a family noted for its wealth and lavish hospitality. Old Pine House, which had become the property of the late Mr. Benjamin Bettis, was burned shortly after the war between the States. While these events are recorded, other operations were made that were of lesser importance, and the early settlers of this County were massacred, their homes burned, and an earthly paradise changed into utter desolation. It

was during these troublous times, and while her husband, James Scott, was fighting for American independence, that Hannah Beale Scott, my great, great grandmother had buried in a pot, or other iron vessel, all the family silver—including coin as well as silver plate—in an old field which was never recovered; as owing to the death of the old servant who assisted her, together with the long and continuous operations of the enemy, the place where the pot containing the treasure was buried, became overgrown with briars and shrubbery. Mrs. Scott's home was frequently visited by the Tories, demanding food and other assistance, and on one occasion she, with her little grand-daughter were alone in the house, and just at the twilight hour, she had a visit from the marauding enemy demanding money and valuables. Mrs. Scott stoutly declared that she had neither—which was true, owing to the fact that a few days previous she had had all of her valuables buried—when, the rascals discrediting her, turned to the little grand-daughter, and demanded that she tell where the treasure was hidden, whereupon the little girl, who was barefoot, crawled under the bed to escape questions and threats of these outrageous men. They persisted in their search, and even punched the little girl's bare feet with the ends of their bayonets, but neither Mrs. Scott nor the little girl betrayed themselves, and so the pillagers were forced to leave without securing any booty. Mrs. Scott lived on a large plantation of three hundred acres or more on Turkey Creek, which was granted to her husband, James Scott, on the 13th day of May, 1768. Washington's trail, leading from Charleston to Washington, is said to have passed near that part of the District which became the Town of Edgefield. Efforts should be made to discover this trail, and markers should be erected along its course.

In 1783 an ordinance was passed by the law makers of South Carolina, appointing commissioners to divide the districts of Charleston, Georgetown,

Cheraw, Camden, Ninety Six, Orangeburg and Beaufort into Counties of convenient size. In Ninety Six the commissioners were Thos. Brandon, Levi Kesey (Casey), Philemon Waters, Arthur Simkins, Andrew Pickens and Simon Berwick. Under this ordinance, Edgefield, Abbeville and Newberry were laid out, for in the act of 1785, "For laying off Counties therein mentioned, etc." Abbeville, Edgefield and Newberry are spoken of as existing counties. Edgefield District is in the Western part of South Carolina, bordering on the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia, and had an area of fifteen hundred and forty square miles. It is bounded on the North by Saluda River and drained by the sources of Edisto and Little Saluda Rivers.

Among the earliest preachers in Edgefield District, we find the name of John B. Mitchell. He was of the Methodist denomination and preached for fifty years of his life. He was a soldier of the Revolution, who, being captured and made a prisoner by the British, probably in New Jersey, accompanied their armies to the South as a servant to one of their officers. Another was William Eddins, who early became the subject of converting grace, being received in the communion of the Baptist Church. He was from early manhood until 1816 a most acceptable minister, not only in Edgefield, but in other parts of South Carolina. About this time he moved to Tennessee, where he died in 1837. William Eddins was also a soldier of the Revolution, entering the service from Newberry County at the early age of sixteen. Not long after his service began, he was taken prisoner, and with other prisoners started under a guard for Ninety Six. His horse was taken from him and assigned to one of the guards. On their way his guard, who had possession of his horse, dismounted to take a "wee drap," or dram and placed his musket against the tree. Young Eddins was allowed to halt with him—he drank repeatedly until the rest of the guards, with the prisoners,



among whom was Eddins' father, had preceded them some distance; and young Eddins observing that his keeper had become careless, seized his musket, mounted his own horse and escaped. He returned home to inform his mother of his escape, but he had the prudence to hide his gun in a hollow log. That night, and after the family had retired to bed, the Tories paid them a visit. William and his brother secreted themselves between the bed and the wall, but the prying rascals, who were engaged in the search, discovered the feet of the boys, and were in the act of dragging them out, when the mother said, "Do let the children alone." For a wonder they desisted, and after a short time left the house. William Eddins remained with Pickens to the close of the war, and then entered upon life without money or means of any kind. While a resident of Edgefield District he was engaged in the culture of tobacco as well as ministerial work, and the first crop of tobacco he made without a horse, but persevering industry overcame all difficulties, and during his residence in Edgefield he realized quite a comfortable fortune.

The oldest house in Edgefield, a picture of which heads this article, was built in 1735 and is known as the old Tutt house. Within a few feet to the south of this residence is the old Tutt family burying ground wherein rests the body of Col. Richard Tutt who commanded a company in the South Carolina Continental Establishment, and who died in 1807, aged 58 years. A marble slab marks his grave, and an iron railing encloses the ground. The second oldest residence in Edgefield, built by Matthew Mims more than a century ago, has been continuously occupied by members of that family in a direct line. The present occupant is Mrs. Isabella Lake Mims aged eighty years, a lady of rare culture and literary tastes, who for half a century was organist of the First Baptist church. Another old house was built by Stephen Tillman, a soldier of the Revolution; and the tall white chimney at the

end of the house bears the date, 1796.

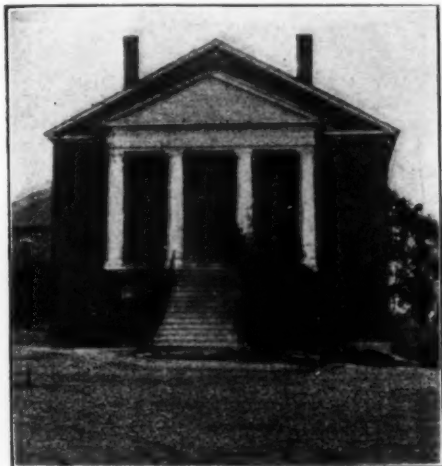
The two oldest churches in Edgefield County are Little Stevens Creek Church, a little off the old Cambridge Road, and near Meeting Street, built about the year 1785; and Horn's Creek Church, about five miles South of Edgefield, on the old "Stage Road" leading to Augusta, and built about 1792. Tradition states that the dedicatory services of this church were attended by persons from various parts of the State, and that parties, including ladies, rode horseback from Charleston, a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles to attend these services. Both of these churches are of the Baptist Denomination and are built near the banks of Stevens Creek and Horns Creek respectively, from which the churches took their names.

One of the first schools in Edgefield District was at Mount Enon. This was a large male academy, near "Coleman's Cross Road," and just a few miles from the banks of Saluda River. The Hamburg, or South Carolina, Railroad, a hundred and thirty-six miles in length, at the time of its completion in 1833 was the longest railroad in the world. This railroad had its Western terminus in Hamburg, at one time a thriving post village in Edgefield District, on the left bank of the Savannah River. A bridge connects this place with Augusta. In days of old, Hamburg was a great cotton market and business center, and planters and trades-people drove their wagons and teams hundreds of miles laden with cotton and other farm produce to market there. Tennesseans and Kentuckians, regularly each fall, came through the country with droves of horses, sheep, swine and even turkeys, to the then popular market of Hamburg.

The first bank in Edgefield District was at Hamburg. The stockholders were wealthy and prominent men and the bank possessed large capital. A surveyor of prominence of the early days of Edgefield was Amos Blocker. Edgefield, the capital of Edgefield District, is fifty-six miles from Columbia. The



village was made the County Seat in 1791, and the first court was held there in 1792. Edgefield was incorporated a town in 1830.



*Court House, built 1830*

One of the earliest teachers in the Town of Edgefield was Charles K. Johnson, a graduate of Yale, who afterwards

became the founder of the Female College at Anderson. The first post office at Edgefield was established July 1st, 1795, with John Simpkins as postmaster.

Of the churches in the town of Edgefield the Methodist takes precedence over all others in the point of age, though the date upon which the church was organized can be given with no degree of accuracy. It is understood however, that the first was erected on the lot where now stands the home of Mr. J. L. Mims. The next house of worship was of the Baptist faith. The large and handsome new edifice just completed is built on the original site, the titles to which were given nearly a century and a half ago, by Capt. Arthur Simkins of Revolutionary fame. Capt. Simkins was also the generous donor of several acres of land on which was erected Edgefield's first public school building. To-day, on this historic ground, with its magnificent stretch of woodland, stands a modern brick high school building, thus perpetuating the use for which it was given so many, many years ago. The third church to



*House built by Matthew Mims, Edgefield, S. C.*

be built in Edgefield, and at the present time the oldest one, is Trinity Episcopal church. This quaint little church of brick, so loved by its thirty-five or forty communicants, was built in the year 1839, largely through the efforts and generosity of Col. Edmund Bacon, Mr. Whitfield Brooks and his wife, Mrs. Mary Parsons Carroll Brooks.

The first newspaper at Edgefield was the *Bee Hive*. This paper was published at Pottersville, near where now stands the home of the late Dr. Horace Parker. Its existence was of short duration, and was followed by the *Edgefield Advertiser*, which was established in 1835. The *Advertiser* is now the oldest paper in South Carolina. Among the wills first recorded are: William Perrin, James McGittons, William Martin, Thos. Roberts, Edward Leverman, Francis Posey, William Harvey, Sophia Hiles, Ellis Marcus, Robert Belcher, Richard

Allison, William Talbert, Samuel Marsh, Samuel Howard, Thos. Kirkland, Benjamin Cockram, David Tribbley, Edward Keating, Alexander McGregor, John Rivers, William Holmes, Jacob Fudge, John Canfield, James Scott, Elizabeth Meyer, Peter Day, Jonathan Wright and many others. Most of these wills are recorded as early as 1787 with Mr. M. Simkins as Ordinary.

Many interesting facts might have been added to this article did space permit; and undoubtedly there are many others of which I am unaware. Enough has been given to show that Chapman's History of Edgefield—replete with interest as it is—has by no means exhausted the field. What more worthy object could a chapter have than to perpetuate the history of the noted men and women of its locality in permanent form for the benefit of posterity.



Marker Erected for Lieut. Wm. Baylis

On July 4, 1916, a Government Marker was unveiled at the grave of Lieutenant William Baylis, who served in the Eighth Virginia regiment during the Revolution. He is buried one mile north of Calhoun, Missouri, and is said to be the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Henry County.

A historic sketch of the life of this patriot was given by his oldest grandson, Wm. Steel of Sedalia, Mo., the dedicatory address was delivered by the youngest great-grandson, Baylis Steel, Post Master of Kansas City, Mo., and the marker was unveiled by the great-great-grandson, William Steel, Jr., of Sedalia. An address of Welcome was given by Miss Dorman, Regent of the Udolpho Miller Dorman Chapter, under whose auspices the marker was erected, and the State Regent, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter, spoke of the work of the Daughters in the past, and the service it stands ready to render, if needed, in the threatened war; and in conclusion, the members of the chapter placed bouquets of Forget-me-nots on the tomb in loving remembrance of the patriot who had passed away in October, 1840.



*Mrs. Charles Russell Davis, Vice President General from Minnesota, Chairman Committee on Legislation, etc.*

In response to many requests from different parts of the country, pictures and short sketches of the different Chairmen of National Committees will be given from time to time that the Daughters may become familiar with the faces and personality of those leaders who are spending so much time and strength in their behalf. The first one, naturally, is the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation whose labor was rewarded last April by the passing of the bill whereby the patent on our insignia was extended fourteen years, something that had never before been granted any individual or organization.

This last month a bill has been passed exempting the Daughters from taxation on the land recently acquired by them, and also on any other land which may be acquired by them in the future in that square. Through her efforts a bill has been introduced for the purchase of Monticello by the Government.

Undoubtedly the chief reason why Mrs. Davis succeeded where others have failed is in large measure due to her ability as a "mixer." When we note that her father was one of the most devoted adherents of Stephen

A. Douglas, accompanying him on his famous debating trip in 1860, and continuing the friendship until he as one of the pall-bearers accompanied him to his grave; that her oldest brother lost his life while a member of the Second Company of Minnesota in 1862, and that his funeral was the first military funeral in Chicago for a Union soldier; that her father was so pronounced a Democrat that his paper, the *Chicago Times*, was attacked during the war; and that shortly after their removal to Minnesota she became the wife of a Republican politician, one does not wonder so much at Mrs. Davis' gift of knowing what to say and when to say it to have effect!

Joining the Daughters of the American Revolution soon after her husband's election to Congress, in 1904, Mrs. Davis' work has been mostly of a National character although she was for a time the Vice Regent of the St. Paul chapter of which she is a member. Her five ancestors through whom she claims eligibility to the Society were all from New England, and range in years from the eighteen year old boy who shipped as a mariner on the "Dean," to Lieut. Col. Aaron Cleveland of

Canterbury, Conn. who with his son, Aaron Cleveland Jr. marched to Boston in the Lexington Alarm.

Mrs. Davis is one of the few women who actually enjoys reading the Congressional Record; and next to working for the D. A. R. her chief delight is to listen to the debates in both Senate and House on political questions of the day, none of which are too abstruse for her to follow with interest and appreciation.

The meeting of the National Board on April twenty-fourth, at which time Mrs. Davis received endorsement without opposition for the position of Vice President General, was one of the largest ever known in the history of the Society. Thirty-eight states were represented at this meeting; eight of the nine National officers were present; eighteen of the twenty Vice Presidents General and thirty-two State Regents. To be the choice of such a gathering is indeed an honor worthy of mention.

## When My Mother Was a Little Girl

BY SOPHIE H. BUSHNELL

(Mrs. Elizabeth Walker Hyndshaw, widow of Silas Condit Hyndshaw, who passed away September 20, 1915, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, spent her childhood days in Cincinnati, Ohio. No story from books could equal in her children's minds the tales told them of the times she had as a little girl in Ohio; and Mrs. Bushnell has jotted them down for other children, in loving remembrance of the dear one whose presence is so sorely missed.—EDITOR.)

"When I was a little girl living in Cincinnati, where I was born, I loved to go and visit my grand-mother Walker; I was a favorite grand-child, having been named Elizabeth for her.

"She lived on a farm, which at that time we considered, way out in the country; the house was very attractive, with a porch extending across the front which overlooked Mill Creek Valley.

"The farm of those days is now a busy manufacturing district of the city; it was land purchased when my grandfather and great-grandfather came to Ohio early in the 19th century.

"A part of it is still owned by members of the family, and only a few years ago there were four generations living upon it.

"When staying with my grandmother, I always asked her to take me for a walk in the old burying ground which joined the home lot. She would help me over the stone wall and then we would wander among the graves, she telling me the stories of those who had been laid to rest so far from their beloved Maryland.

"Her favorite story was of her coming from Baltimore County, Maryland, to Ohio with her young husband—John.

"She told of their household goods being packed and sent by wagon, but she preferred to take the journey on horseback, and so her husband consented to let her try it, for he knew if she tired of traveling that way she could find a place in one of the wagons. She told of the days and days they rode through the mountains, of the difficulties and dangers they encountered, but the excitement of it all and the wonder and grandeur of the scenery, made it well worth while.

"Before leaving the old home in Maryland they had freed their slaves, but a little later, for the love of master and mistress, those slaves had followed and had assisted in making the home in the new country.

"On rainy days we children, my little sisters and brothers, were allowed to play in the attic, but we were always warned by grandmother not to touch the 'soldier clothes'—those clothes seemed sacred to her. Future events developed the fact that the soldier clothes had belonged to great-grandfather—he had served in the Revolutionary Army in Maryland, and after coming to Ohio, as his son John, my grandfather, was in poor health, he took his place in the War of 1812."

The old family burying ground had to be abandoned years ago, but the remains of those, our forefather pioneers, who helped make the history of the Middle West, peacefully rest in the beauty and quiet of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.



*This little chair is over 150 years old. James Darby and his wife, Ann Roan, with their children, came by wagon from Orange Co., N. C., to Mo. in 1828, settling in Manchester, near St. Louis. Ann Roan Darby rode in this little chair all the way. After her death it was given to her youngest son, Andrew Warwick Darby whose wife in 1877 had rockers put on it. Their daughter, Miss Pinkie King Darby, still owns the chair; and her niece, Miss Margaret L. Duvall, had a picture made of it for the magazine.*



*This drum, now the property of the Mt. Pleasant, Ia., Public Library, was used by David Fox of Conn. at the Battle of New York in 1776. The young drum-bearer is a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, Lieut. Robert Porter of Penna., and the picture was obtained through the kindness of Mrs. N. H. Ambler. Historian Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C.*

In my mother's room, drawn close to her sewing table, stands her old rocking chair; just where she loved to sit and sew, dreaming of the early years of her life and telling me of the interesting events she had lived through.

The old chair has held the mothers of three generations; these mothers have rocked their babies to sleep in the old-fashioned way, telling them stories and singing to them until baby eyes grew heavy and the "sand-man" claimed his own.

The chair was one of the first articles of furniture purchased by Christopher Walker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for his young wife, Rachel, in 1839.

When my mother was married in 1858 the chair was given to her, as her mother had died two years before and the home was to be broken up for a time.

So my grandmother's children, and my mother's children and grandchildren have been held in the loving embrace of the old rocking chair which began its work-of love-back in Cincinnati, when that great city was in its infancy.

May the mothers of future generations, to whom this chair will descend, be all that the old-fashioned mothers have been, who have entered into eternal rest.

SOPHIE H. BUSHNELL.

## Work of the Chapters

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold*.

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

**Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter** (Fort Wayne, Ind.) unveiled a marker at Fort Wayne last June under peculiarly fitting circumstances.

Fort Wayne takes pride in the fact that she is older than Indiana, that she was a thriving village long before Indiana took her place among the States of the Union and before Indiana's star was placed on the blue field of Old Glory. In 1894 Fort Wayne celebrated her century of existence.

In the year 1795, at the memorable Treaty of Greenville, Chief Little Turtle, wisest of the savages of all time, pleaded with Gen. Wayne to permit the Indians to retain the ownership of the lands on which the city of Fort Wayne now stands. He called it "that glorious gateway through which have come all good words from the North to the South and from the East to the West." Wayne shared with Washington the conviction that "the Miami village points to an important post" however, and refused the earnest plea of the Red Man.

On Sunday, June 5, 1916, Fort Wayne inaugurated the celebration of the Centennial of Indiana by a song service of six hundred trained voices at the pageant grounds. During the following week, "The Glorious Gateway of the West," an historical pageant of the story of Fort Wayne was presented by a company of eleven hundred citizens—the greatest historical pageant ever

given in America, and said by many to have been the most beautiful.

It was during this week that the chapter unveiled a memorial marker at Harmar's Ford in commemoration of the American soldiers who lost their lives at this ford along the Maumee River when Chief Little Turtle defeated the troops under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar in 1790. The regent, Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, presided at the ceremonies, lifted the flag from the boulder, and introduced Ex-President Taft, who spoke briefly commending the D. A. R. for its work in marking historic spots for future generations. The Star Spangled Banner and the Fort Wayne Hymn were rendered by a band together with a chorus of hundreds of school children. The State Regent, Mrs. Henry A. Beck, and Robert B. Hanna, addressed the large audience on patriotic subjects, inspiring their auditors to other similar deeds.

The marker is a huge boulder on concrete base with a bronze tablet set in, portraying a terrific battle with the Indians where the soldiers are struggling across the ford, and below it is the inscription:

*To the Memory of Major John Wyllys and His Brave Soldiers Who Were Killed Near This Ford in the Battle of Harmar's Ford, Oct. 22, 1790, With the Miami Indians Under Chief Little Turtle.*

*Erected by the Mary Penrose Wayne*



*Chapter, D. A. R., in the Centennial Year, 1916.*

During the entire week the chapter kept open a tea-room in the Woman's Building, the proceeds being devoted to a memorial planned for the Pioneer Mothers of Indiana.

MARTHA BRANDRIFF HANNA,  
*Historian.*

**Priscilla Alden Chapter** (Carroll and Glidden, Iowa) has held nine regular meetings during the year. In place of having a Washington party as has been our custom we gave a moving picture show which netted us about \$30. Our members were also very successful in raising a fund for the Belgians.

We had about eight hundred small cards and fifty large ones printed on "The Flag, Its Use and Its Forbidden Abuse." We posted the large cards in public buildings, and gave the small ones to the school children, hoping thereby to call their attention to the proper observance of our National emblem. We have given to the Berry School, to Continental Hall, and entertained our friends on Flag Day. We have one Real Grand-Daughter in the chapter; and while we have no historic spots in our vicinity, enjoy study along historic lines.

MRS. THOMAS LEFFINGWELL,  
*Historian.*

**Oceanic Hopkins Chapter** (Pittsburg, Kansas), organized Feb. 6, 1914, has just issued a year book for 1916-17. Especial prominence is given to its Revolutionary Grand-daughter, whom as it has no Real Daughter, the chapter has adopted for its own, to cherish and protect.

**Frankfort Chapter** (Frankfort, Ky.) dedicated on July Fourth with appropriate ceremonies, a lot in the State cemetery in which will be at some future time a monument to the memory of the eighteen Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in the cemetery. In this work

of removing from every section of the State the bodies of the Revolutionary soldiers whose graves are now unmarked or neglected, and in ultimately erecting a beautiful monument to their memory, the chapter hopes to interest not only all the other Daughters of the State, but every loyal and patriotic citizen of Kentucky. This lot, obtained by the Frankfort Chapter from the Board of Trustees of the Frankfort Cemetery, has been marked with granite blocks on which are inscribed the letters "D. A. R.," and it is open to all chapters of the organization in the State, having been formally given in the name of the chapter by the Regent, Mrs. George Baker, and accepted for them by the State Regent, Mrs. Eli G. Boone.

As the quartet began singing the Star Spangled Banner Miss Margarette Frazier, great, great grand-daughter of Col. Anothony Crockett, and Miss Marie Lockett, descendant of the Rev. William Hickman, advanced from opposite sides and slowly began to lift the great flag that covered the graves of three of Kentucky's bravest soldiers—the Rev. John Gano, re-interred by the Frankfort Chapter; the Rev. William Hickman, by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter, and Col. Anthony Crockett, by the Historical Society. On each of the graves lay crossed two Revolutionary flags. The old brass cannon that was twice captured from the British by Col. Crockett and was fired at his burial more than seventy-five years ago, was to have been fired again on this occasion. But owing to the fact that so many of the men of the city had been called to the colors, no one at home thoroughly understood the old gun, and so the firing was abandoned. Instead, the descendants down to the fifth and sixth generations came forward with their floral offerings and placed them on the graves of their kinsmen. Then followed eulogies of the three illustrious men and as the audience sang America the graves were decorated with flags—Confederate flags for the Confederate soldiers, Revolutionarv

flags for the Revolutionary soldiers, and "Old Glory" for the soldiers of the War of 1812, the Mexican and Civil War. It is hoped that each year exercises will be held in the cemetery, and as the Israelities set up Memorial stones as a sign so these stones may be a memorial forever of the brave and indomitable spirit of our forefathers and foremothers which enables us to dwell peacefully and happily in this beautiful land of Kentucky—the one-time buffer between the Northwest Territory and Virginia, which George Rogers Clark used so successfully as a protection for Virginia from the Indians under General Hamilton.

The first Revolutionary soldier to be buried in the D. A. R. lot was the Rev. John Gano, whose remains, with those of his wife, were removed from the old Forks of Elkhorn burial ground, which is now a part of an open field, and reinterred June 9, 1916, by the chapter with the assistance of friends and members of the Gano family. On the old gravestones of Kentucky river marble, which were also removed, and now mark the spot, in quaint old lettering are the following inscriptions: *Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. John Gano, who departed this life the tenth day of August, A. D. 1804, in the 78th year of his age. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all—Amen. . . . Sacred to the Memory of Sarah Gano, wife of the Rev. John Gano, who departed this life April 22, A. D. 1792, in the 57th year of her age."*

The Rev. John Gano, "fighting Chaplain," was born in Hopewell, N. J., July 22, 1757. He was educated at Princeton; organized and was pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York City in 1762; and for a number of years was also pastor of a church in Philadelphia. He entered the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolution, earned his title by always going with his regiment into battle, and served until the close of the war. He was a personal friend of George Washington, and is said to

have baptized him. At the close of the war Mr. Gano returned to his church in New York City, remaining there until 1786, when he emigrated to Kentucky, became the first chaplain of the Kentucky legislature, and is said to have preached the first sermon ever given in Frankfort.

The remains of the Rev. William Hickman were removed from the same old cemetery by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter and placed in the D. A. R. lot. William Hickman was born in 1750 in Virginia, was associated with Gano in founding the Baptist church in New York City; was the first Baptist minister to preach in Philadelphia; participated in the Indian wars before the Revolution and besides his services in the army, established a record for spreading the gospel in the wilderness. He preached the first sermon in Kentucky (at Harrodsburg), organized the Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church, the first church established in Kentucky, and during his life organized twenty churches and in one year baptized five hundred converts.

The inscription on his stone, very much broken, which was placed on his grave in the D. A. R. lot, and will be restored by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter reads: "*Rev. William Hickman, Sr., Died January 21, 1834, aged 87 years. Peace be with you—Amen.*"

Anothony Crockett's remains were taken from the Presbyterian cemetery on the old Julian farm in the County. His grave and that of his wife were marked by "altar tomb stones," much broken now, leaving no sign of inscription on the stone over his grave but a very much defaced piece of his wife's stone reads: "*Sacred . . . memory . . . Ary Crockett, . . . was born (April) 11, 1760, and departed this life Sept. 18, 1818.*" He enlisted at the age of twenty and participated in the battles of Brandywine and Saratoga, as well as many minor engagements. At Saratoga he gave aid to Lafayette when he was wounded. Afterwards he joined

Clarke as Lieut. General and fought at Blue Lick, Piqua and Chillicothe, Ohio. In a letter in the possession of the Kentucky Historical Society he described Benedict Arnold at Saratoga, commenting on his reckless bravery. He served also in the War of 1812; was a member of the Kentucky Legislature; Sergeant of Arms of the State Senate, and died in 1838.

LAURA L. FRENCH,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**Lake City Chapter** (Lake City, Minn.), although only three years old, is able to report progress in outside patriotic work. A larger sum, proportionately, than any other chapter in the State, was raised for the work in Belgium; and early in July when our "Bath House" was formally opened on Point Park, our chapter, through its regent, Mrs. Woodford, presented a fine Flag to the Park Board of the city to be cared for and used at Point Park. A large crowd assembled to witness the raising of the Flag; and many of the audience were for the first time instructed how to "salute the Flag." A large number came with picnic baskets to partake of the evening meal with the beautiful surrounding of land and water; and our chapter, with thrifty and patriotic intent, had a booth for the sale of coffee and ice cream and realized about \$30.00, which will be used for our Minnesota soldiers at the Mexican border. As the months pass we realize that there are many ways whereby we can help the advance of patriotic thoughts and deeds in our beloved country, and hope to report still other deeds at some future time.

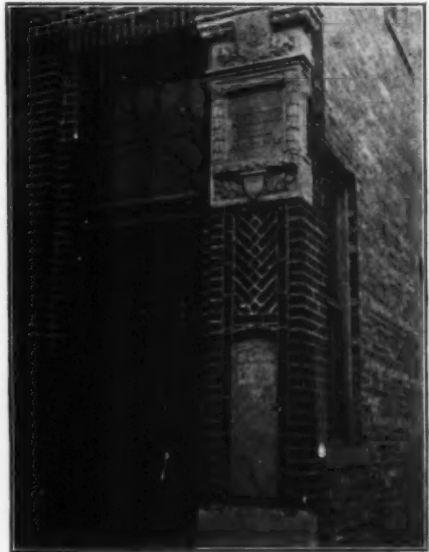
ANNA B. UNDERWOOD,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**The Elizabeth Benton Chapter** (Kansas City, Mo.) held memorial services and unveiled the government marker to Lieutenant Joseph Boggs, a Revolutionary soldier, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1916, at Westport, Missouri. Lieutenant

Boggs was born October 20, 1749 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Riddle in 1770. There were three children—Jane, Ruth and David.

Joseph Boggs enlisted as a Revolutionary soldier, with his brother, David, as wagon boss, and four of his wife's brothers, in 1777. He was commissioned Lieutenant of 1st. Company, 4th Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Bartholomew, May 10, 1780. He suffered a severe wound in the Battle of Valley Forge, and a minor wound at Stony Point. Joseph Boggs came to Missouri about the year 1810 and settled on a farm where the old work house of Kansas City now stands. The old tree remains that stood at the spring which supplied water for the family.

Mrs. Charles M. Johnston, a great-granddaughter of the patriot and home-builder, was present with her son, and unveiled the marker. Appropriate patriotic services were held. The address



*Memorial for Lieut. Joseph Boggs.*

was given by Mrs. Selden Robertson, Regent. The marker was placed in the southwest corner of the Badger Lumber Company's building, together with the

broken stone found and preserved by the Daughters three years ago. The setting is unique and artistic, and not more than thirty feet from the original site of the grave, the ground having been acquired by the city for commercial purposes. This grave is the farthest west of any Revolutionary grave that has been marked.

EMMA GEIGER MAGRATH, *Historian*.

**St. Louis Chapter** (St. Louis, Mo.) has dwelt especially upon our organization as being fundamentally for *patriotic* and educational work, and deprecated the gradual slipping of some chapters into practically a general form of club work. Our papers have held to that line of thought, though filled with modern spirit and originality, some titles being "Views of the Father of His Country on the Woman Question," "Neutrality, Safety First and Preparedness," "Some of General Washington's Difficulties," "The Brilliant Christmas of 1776 and the Gloomy One of 1777"—and have been varied with recitations of interest and splendid vocal and instrumental music.

The last program of the Chapter year before the Congress was most inspiring, our speaker being Major George Goode, U. S. A., on the stirring and suggestive title "What Our Flag Does Wherever It Goes." We have also had a meeting restricted to early Missouri history, and one on Continental Hall, the latter being illustrated with slides; have kept up our work in the Ozark school; have contributed to many causes vitally connected with our work and on the twentieth birthday of the chapter issued a History of the St. Louis Chapter. When it is known that the preparing of this history was done by a charter member, continuously active and beloved as Historian, Regent, and for some years Honorary Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth, whose versatility and abounding social and mental gifts are known to all, it will also be evident how deeply we prize the booklet with its valued history.

We yield to no chapter in our claim for the energy and effectiveness of our Flag Committee, Mrs. Funkhouser, Chairman, always alert, fearless and determined; and the Old Trails movement has our deep sympathy and co-operation.

MRS. EMILY A. NELSON,  
*Historian*.

**Ontario Chapter** (Pulaski, N. Y.) has taken for study the past year "The Industrial and Social Phases of American Life From 1780 to 1850." We gave a prize to the student in our High School having the highest average in American History; have helped towards the fund for a soldiers' monument for our town, and raised a goodly sum towards the Belgian Relief Work.

MISS SARAH E. HADLEY,  
*Historian*.

**Nabby Lee Ames Chapter** (Athens, Ohio) passed the thirteenth milestone Jan. 23, 1916, and from the original twelve charter members has grown to a membership of fifty-eight.

The study subject for the year, "Our Country—Some Phases of Its Progress," has called forth some of the best discussions ever heard before the chapter.

Flag Day was grandly kept. Athens homes and business houses, as well as the beautiful and historic college buildings, were fittingly decorated, making the city literally a bower of flags. The Fourth of July was celebrated in a safe and sane manner, the display of fireworks being attended with strict orderliness. The chapter collected and sent a large sum to the Belgian Relief Commission in response to the appeal of the National Society; has given towards the Ohio panel in Valley Forge Memorial Chapel; and contributed also to Continental Hall.—(MRS. WARREN V.) FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE, *Historian*.

**Oklahoma City Chapter** (Oklahoma City, Okla.) started the year 1915-16 with a meeting, Oct. 13, 1915, at the

home of Mrs. Albert M. Lehr. We then had a membership of 128.

The year has been a very busy and interesting one. Our three special days, Organization Day, Washington's Birthday and Flag Day were fittingly celebrated. The chapter was entertained on Organization Day, Dec. 14th (as always on that day), at the home of Mrs. R. P. Carpenter, the founder of the chapter. Accounts and reminiscences of the early days of the chapter were especially enjoyed by all.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a luncheon given at the "Lee Huckins Hotel," with toasts on the topic of the day, "Preparedness." When the "Battle Cry of Peace" (a moving picture favoring Preparedness) was shown in this city, we accepted the offer of the representatives of that picture, to give us ten per cent of the proceeds of two performances, our only obligation being to pay for the printing of tickets and endeavoring to secure a large attendance at these performances. Flag Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Sutton. The house was a mass of flags. It seemed very appropriate, that on that day we should hear an account of the battleship Oklahoma, whose flags had been presented to her by our chapter. Mrs. H. Coulter Todd had visited the battleship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and gave us an interesting description of that visit. Since then we have heard that the flags have been received by the officer in command of the "Oklahoma" and turned over to the battleship.

Our charities have not been neglected this year either. We have kept up our scholarship at the Martha Berry School, sent our usual Christmas box to that institution, made bags for our own Municipal Christmas Tree, sent a small contribution to a fund for a chair for the President General, and sold Belgian Flags. \$435.47 was raised in this way for the Belgian Relief Fund.

At the dedication of the capitol building here in Oklahoma City, seats were reserved for the D. A. R., and in the

cornerstone, laid on that day, there is a history of this chapter.

ISABEL B. HAMILTON,  
*Historian.*

**The Moses Van Campen Chapter** (Berwick, Penna.) started on a "Pilgrimage" on Oct. 15, 1915, stopping first at Sunbury, where the members had been invited to the dedication of a marker to Shikellamy, an Indian Chief friendly to the United States. An inspection of Fort Augusta followed, where a large collection of interesting Indian and other relics are on display, among them a miniature of the old fort and stockade. We inspected the underground powder storage room where special points of interest were shown us. From there we went to Northumberland, and were escorted through the home of Dr. Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen. We also visited the Unitarian church of Northumberland, founded by Dr. Priestly, and the cemetery, where we placed a large wreath on his grave, and it was with reluctance that we left this spot for the next point in the Pilgrimage. At Catawissa, another stop was made, the old Quaker Meeting House visited, and a marker placed in the adjoining cemetery in memory of Hugh Hughes, a Revolutionary ancestor of some of our members. The exterior of Forts McClure and Jenkins were visited on our return and as we reached home we agreed that our Pilgrimage was most delightful and instructive.

On Feb. 19, 1916, we celebrated the fourth anniversary of the founding of the chapter, and received several gifts, the most important of which were money for the work of the chapter; a gavel made of wood taken from Fort Augusta, and a scholarship from the president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, to go to a well-prepared student back of whom the chapter will stand. It is to be known as the James Wilson Scholarship, in memory of the Signer of the Declaration who was also a trustee of Dickinson College in the first fifteen years of its ex-



istence, and owner at one time of the land upon which Fort Jenkins stands, and where the chapter hopes in the near future to place a marker upon a piece of land given us the same day by its owners.

Washington's Birthday was pleasantly celebrated by a short program followed by a most interesting address on "The Spirit of Washington." Flags were sold and the proceeds turned over to the Commission for Relief in Belgium; \$165 donated to the Public Library Fund; \$15 donated toward the "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July in the town; and the slides for the school children, authorized last year have been ordered placed on the school grounds.

(MRS. A. C.) EDNA K. JACKSON,  
*Historian.*

**Tunkhannock Chapter** (Tunkhannock, Penna.) has just completed a pleasant and profitable year under its regent, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Oliver. Papers on the history of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Bradford and Wyoming Counties have been prepared and read. "Children's Day" was an interesting session when the children of members took part in a historic program. "Guest Day" has become an annual affair and this year the gathering was unusually profitable. Those eligible to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution were invited, an entertainment prepared, refreshments served, and over twenty new members were added to Tunkhannock Chapter, as a result. A suitable boulder is soon to be placed in Meshoppen, Penna., to designate the trail of "Sullivan's March" in this territory. Our Chapter House is at present undergoing extensive improvements, to be finished in September. Tunkhannock Public Library has had a successful year and is "housed" in Chapter House, having been organized and for several years maintained by the "Daughters."

(MRS. J. W.) CARRIE A. PECK PIATT,  
*Historian.*

**Warrior Run Chapter** (Milton, Penna.) has completed its tenth year of progressive work. Nine meetings are held each year at the homes of the members; and after the business meeting a program, instructive as well as interesting, is always prepared. We have given generously to the various charitable objects as they have been presented to us, and contributed each year to Memorial Continental Hall.

We have erected a marker on the site of Fort Freeland on Warrior Run. This fort was destroyed July 18, 1776, by a company of British soldiers guided by a band of about forty Indians. We have also marked with the state marker of Pennsylvania the graves of twenty-nine Revolutionary soldiers, and expect to mark more as fast as they can be definitely located.

On Flag Day this year we had a regular Flag-raising at the house of one of our members; and afterwards held memorial services for our dear past President General, Mrs. Donald McLean—to whom the Flag was so especially dear—and also for our own members who had passed away during the year. We are hoping not to fall behind but to press forward the next ten years to still greater things.

MRS. GODCHARLES, *Regent.*

**Bennington Chapter** (Bennington, Vt.) celebrated its great day, the sixteenth of August, with more than usual enthusiasm this year. In the morning the chapter took part in a parade which is said to have been the longest and best since the dedication of the Bennington battle monument twenty-five years ago. This was followed by the dedication of our beautiful new hospital—the Henry W. Putnam Memorial Hospital—where Bennington hopes to fight our next great battle against the common enemy of mankind—disease. In the afternoon the chapter was entertained at the home of the regent, Miss Jennie A. Valentine, and a number of guests from out of town were invited also to share in the



bounteous hospitality. The grounds were decorated with the large flag and pennant, 250 feet long, presented by the "Bennington" to its namesake town, and placed by the town in the keeping of the chapter.

The officers of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter of North Adams, Mass., the members of the Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter of Cambridge, New York, and the editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, whose ancestor served with General Stark and his New Hampshire men in that historic battle, represented the four states so closely united on that occasion; and as all joined in the salute to the Flag, one at least thought of the words spoken August 16, 1799, by Anthony Haswell, first printer west of the Green Mountains; founder and editor of "The Vermont Gazette," the first newspaper west of the mountains; first Postmaster General of the State of Vermont; a man of note from the time he came to Bennington in 1783 until his death in 1816; whose tomb can still be seen a few yards east of the old Congregational church in Old Bennington:

Never, O never can Vermont forget  
her brave allies from Berkshire—Never  
can all the darkening shades of time  
erase the memory of the gallant Stark  
from our minds. They rushed with open  
bosoms to oppose the foe, to check his  
progress, or to share our fate. . . .  
The fate of America at that time ap-  
peared suspended with an even beam,  
and this the pivot on which all must turn.  
The defeat of Baum, under Providence,  
decided the fate of Burgoyne, and the  
surrender of Burgoyne the fate of  
America. . . . But if at any future  
time . . . our independence should  
be endangered, . . . may the spirit  
of 1777 reanimate our zeal, may we  
seize the sword as a dernier resort, and  
live respected or die at Freedom's  
shrine.

**Fairfax County Chapter** (Fairfax, Va.) has, the past year, lived up to its

reputation, well deserved, of doing excellent work. An Essay Contest, conducted for nine years among the pupils of the county public schools was changed to giving examinations in United States history for medals and prizes. The result was beyond our expectations. The teachers say that the many children who took these examinations are well grounded in the critical periods of our country's history. We distribute four gold medals, twenty or more books as prizes, and send out about one hundred Honorable Mention cards which the children highly prize. The County School Board supports this work both financially and otherwise.

We feel greatly honored to be one of the Chapters to erect a protecting fence around one of the forty historic milestones which were placed around the District of Columbia when it was laid out in 1790. We dedicated this fence with appropriate exercises on June 15, 1916, "Bunker Hill Day." Our stone is in Virginia, in a secluded spot, on the boundary line between Fairfax and Alexandria counties, the latter county having been a part of the original District of Columbia.

We are maintaining two loan scholarship funds; one for boys at William and Mary College; the other for girls at Harrisonburg Female Normal School. The latter, a great pride with us, assists many girls to obtain certificates as normal graduates to teach in the public schools of the state. We increase this fund every year through personal gifts, entertainments, and the small rate of interest paid by the girls.

Our next work of interest planned will be to place a marker on the site of the first Court House erected in Fairfax County. The first courts were held in Colchester, at the residence of the clerk. In 1742, Brian Fairfax deeded six acres of land a mile north of the present town of Vienna for a county court house. This charming spot, where we expect to place our marker, commands a fine view of the surrounding country and

distant mountains, and was ideal for the purpose. A brick building, later destroyed, was erected and court sessions held there the following year. This building was abandoned in 1757 when, after Braddock's defeat, Washington, then a captain, advised the removal of the court house to Alexandria because the Indians had threatened to cross the mountains and burn the records.

In 1800, when that part of Fairfax County which included Alexandria was ceded to the Government as a part of the District of Columbia, a second removal became necessary. At this time,



*Court House, Fairfax, Va., built in 1800*

four acres of land situated on the Little River turnpike, the highway between Washington and the larger towns of the county, were donated by Mr. Richard Ratcliffe and the present court house was built thereon. It was then known as Epps' Corner, later was called Providence and in 1851 was named Fairfax Court House, which was recently changed to Fairfax. The first court was held there April 21st, 1800, and one of the earliest transcripts was the will of George Washington which, in the testator's own handwriting, yellow and marked with age, is the county's most cherished possession. There are many quaint and interesting records of wills, orders of court, and contracts to be found in those great time-stained volumes so carefully preserved in that old court house, which are a fair index of the characters, customs, and practices of our Virginia forefathers and foremothers. To those who enjoy these rich pictures of the past no records in our country could be more interesting or instructive.

(MRS. B. W.) KATE STRONG SUMMY,  
*Regent.*

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In the August issue the question was asked if anyone had given more in the matter of Preparedness than the former State Regent of Mo. whose only son was fighting on the border. The Organizing Regent of the Old 96 District Chapter, writes from Edgefield, S. C., that she has given both of her sons for their country's service; has broken up her home, and with her youngest child, come back to Edgefield until the need for their aid is over.

Through a typographical error the name of the Ottawawa Chapter in Michigan was printed in the June issue, Ottawa.

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#### ARTICLES FOUND AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Owners can address: *Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.,* and prove property.

1 silk evening wrap; 1 baggage check; 1 pair eye-glasses; feather boa; black lace scarf, and one decorated in gilt; 1 R. I. D. A. R. badge; 1 Chataqua Lake pin; 1 silver pin with blue cross; 2 U. S. N. L. pins; 1 pin with red cross; center of a D. F. P. A. pin; 1 umbrella; jet ornaments; 2 hat pins; 1 long and 2 prs. short white gloves; 2 prs. black kid gloves; 1 pr. brown, and a number of odd gloves; 1 lavender and 2 black veils; 4 fans; gilt rose; eye-glass lens; straw folder of cards; handkerchiefs and a pamphlet on Ann P. Cunningham.

## Book Reviews

COLONIAL MEN AND TIMES, by Mrs. Lillie DuPuy VanCulin Harper, 1730 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Penna. Price \$10.25.

This beautiful specimen of the art of the printer and binder contains in its 624 pages material valuable enough in itself to warrant the setting. It is divided into three parts. The first, perhaps the most interesting to the general reader, is "The Journal of Col. Daniel Trabue," written in 1827, and describing his experiences in Virginia and Kentucky during the Revolution. The original manuscript is in the Draper Collection in the Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society; and the description of an eye-witness of the Siege of Yorktown, Wayne's Treaty with the Miami Indians, Daniel Boone's Trial by Court-Martial, etc., never before printed, is of great value, which is further enhanced by explanatory notes describing the principal characters mentioned by Trabue.

The second part contains much interesting historical data concerning the Huguenots, and forms an excellent introduction to the third part which deals with the genealogies of the Trabue Family, together with the Allied families of Beaufort, Brevard, Campbell, De Bow, DuPuy, Earley, Flournoy, Haskins, Hill, Kirtley, Loving, Meyer, Patteson, Perrott, Roberts, Tanner and Terry. The work closes with a valuable chapter on "Hints for

Virginia Genealogical Work," and thirty pages of index.

Coats of Arms, in color, of the Trabues, DuPuys and Beauforts illustrate the book, and may be bought separately for \$2.50 apiece. The record of a number of Revolutionary soldiers are given; and one notes with interest that the five sons of John James and Olympia (DuPuy) Trabue were prominent in the Revolutionary struggle. The oldest son, James, was Commissary General and also Surveyor of what later became Kentucky; John was a Colonel and also Deputy Surveyor of Kentucky Lands; William was Sergeant in the Virginia Line, and was taken prisoner at Charleston, South Carolina; Daniel, although only sixteen years of age, served as a private under Capt. Matthew Scott, becoming Colonel and Issuing Commissary General in later life; and Edward, who fought at Guilford Court House, emigrated to Kentucky with his wife Martha Haskins (a daughter of Colonel Robert and Elizabeth (Hill) Haskins) built for themselves a home in Woodford Co. and made a home for their aged mother, Olympia Trabue, who died there at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

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MAXWELL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY, also Baptismal Record of the Rev. John Craig, D.D., of Augusta County, Virginia, 1740-1749, by Florence W. Houston, Laura C. Blaine and Ella D. Mellette. Published by C. E. Pauley & Co. Indianapolis Engraving Co. Indianapolis, Indiana. Address Mrs. E. M. Houston, 1001 N. Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.

THE McCURE FAMILY, by James Alexander McClure, 419 W. Washington St., Petersburg, Virginia. Price \$4.00.

As "Colonial Men and Times" treats of the descendants of the French Huguenots who emigrated to Virginia, settling first near Manikin, so the McClure and Maxwell Genealogies treat of the descendants of the sturdy Scotch-Irish who came on foot or horseback to old Augusta County (which is now divided into twenty distinct counties in two different states). As has been said of them by a historian of the times, their dwellings for years were hardly better furnished than the wigwams of the Indians; there were no tables, chairs, knives and forks, glass or chinaware. The mention of "cart-wheels and tire" in an inventory of 1746 is the first intimation of a wheel-vehicle in the settlement; but "the big

ha' Bible" was found in nearly every cabin. James McClure, the founder of the family in Augusta County, was a charter member of the Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church, organized in 1740; and in the Maxwell Genealogy is published for the first time the Baptismal Record of the Rev. John Craig, the first pastor of Tinkling Spring. While treating especially of the McClures in Virginia the Genealogy devotes a number of pages to the McClures of the Carolinas, New York, Mass. and Penna., and about forty pages are devoted to the allied families of Alexander, McCown, Tate, etc., and to an index.

No pains have been spared in the *Maxwell*

*Genealogy* to obtain correct data. Dr. Joseph Brown Turner, Secretary General of the Presbyterian Historical Society of America, spent months at the Court Houses searching original records and both in the records of the Maxwells and in the 42 allied families a number of important corrections have been made to printed records, especially in the Anderson and Gentry families. Forty pages

are given to the index which contains nearly 7,000 names, and by an ingenious arrangement has the military record combined with the family, so that one can tell at a glance in looking in it whether the man served in any of the wars of his country. A number of records of other Maxwells are also given in the book, and every descendant will find it of great assistance as will all genealogists.

**GENEALOGY OF THE FISHBACK FAMILY IN AMERICA, 1714-1914**, compiled and edited by Willis Miller Kemper. Published by *Thomas Madison Taylor*, 12 West 44th Street, New York City. Price \$4.00.

That Virginia was settled by descendants of Huguenots and Scotch-Irish is generally known; but comparatively little has been written of the German colony which was organized as early as 1714 within its boundaries. Twelve sturdy German families were brought over at that time to work in the iron mines and became the forerunner of a numerous and virile part of her population. This genealogy treats of the numerous descendants of John Fishback of the town of Trubach (Truppbach) near the city of Siegen in the state of Nassau in Germany, whose daughter Elizabeth, born at Germantown, Virginia (Germannia), February 13, 1723, married John Peter Kemper, son of John Kemper of the town of Muesen near Siegen. The Fishbacks

as well as the Trabues, DuPuys, Maxwells and McClures emigrated to Kentucky, after having served their country from Virginia during the Revolution. Martin Fishback, at the age of seventeen, was present at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. He married Lucy Amiss and had eleven children; while his cousin John Fishback, also a Revolutionary soldier, who was at the Battle of Cowpens, married Martha (Pattie) Pickett and had ten children. The intermarriages in the descendants of this family make one dizzy, and it is a satisfying thing for a genealogist to be able to have them all clearly expressed in black and white. Eleven pages of index complete the book and add to its value.

**SKETCHES OF THE STRANGES IN AMERICA AND ACROSS THE SEAS**, compiled by *Alexander Taylor Strange*, Hillsboro, Ill.

This pamphlet of 137 pages deals with the descendants of Capt. Amos B. Strange, who was born in Kent County, Virginia, about 1750, served throughout the Revolution, married Frances Bayley (daughter of an Irish settler) in 1788, was with General Gates in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and also in his defeat at Camden; was a Captain of Militia in the War of 1812, received a pension

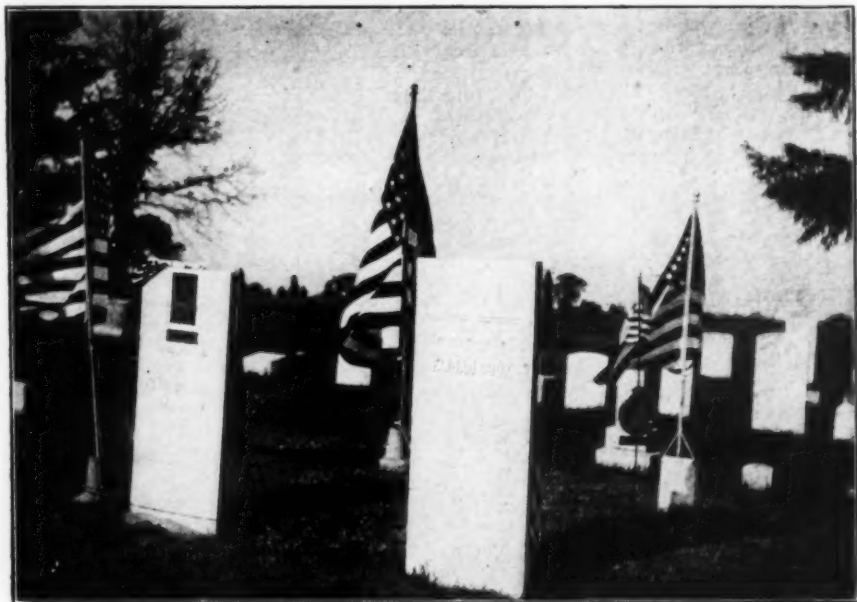
for his services and died at the age of 86 years, in South Carolina, to which place he had emigrated soon after the Revolution. The writer has evidently tried to collect all the records obtainable of the different families by name of Strange and has succeeded in making a very readable volume which will be the nucleus of a fine genealogy in years to come.

#### **CAMPBELL-LINCOLN-MILLER-MITCHELL-MONTGOMERY-TURNER.**

Family Magazines of the above families, published by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street, New York City, have recently been added to the Library. They are of uniform size, contain eight pages of genealogical material each, and all are well indexed. All the material is of more or less value; but to a casual observer the New York, Maryland and Maine marriages and abstracts of wills in N. Y. in the Campbell line; the Tennessee Lincolns; the Millers of Hampshire, Mass.; the Bedford Co., Va. and early Ohio marriages in the Mitchell line; the Montgomeries of Virginia and the Humphrey Turner line seem especially worthy of note. Any one of them is well worth the price asked—fifty cents.

# REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the Genealogical Editor of this magazine, under whose supervision this department has been placed for the present.



*Graves of Elijah and Charity (Lockwood) Cook, Homer, Mich.*

Elijah B., son of Jared and Ruth (Hutchinson) Cook, was born at Preston, Conn., Sept. 11, 1759; enlisted as a private in Jan. 1777, at Preston, and served under Captains Nathaniel Webb, Lemuel Clift and Phelps; shared the distresses of Valley Forge and was in the battles of Monmouth and Stony Point. Once during the war he found his way into the British camp as a spy and was discovered there by a Tory who came from the same neighborhood. He succeeded in escaping with safety, however; but on meeting this Tory after the war was over, told him "If I ever set eyes on you again, I will shoot you on sight." The Tory, knowing Elijah's reputation both for truth and as a good shot, took care never to be seen again by him.

Near the close of the Revolution, Elijah Cook married Mrs. Charity (Lockwood)

Sherwood, the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, Isaac Sherwood, who had one child by her first husband, James I. Sherwood, born Sept. 4, 1780. Charity was the daughter of the Revolutionary soldier, Joseph Lockwood, Jr., who was a private from 1775 to 1777 in Col. Mead's regiment, and sergeant from 1777 to 1779 in Col. Lamb's artillery. Joseph's wife, Charity Knapp, cared for and reared the children at home during her husband's absence and with her daughter Charity rendered many kind deeds to the sick and needy and made clothing for the soldiers in the field.

The two Charities — mother and daughter encountered many hardships, which they met with great fortitude. When after the daughter's marriage to Elijah Cook the Tories plundered the town of Greenwich, they buried their household goods. Later



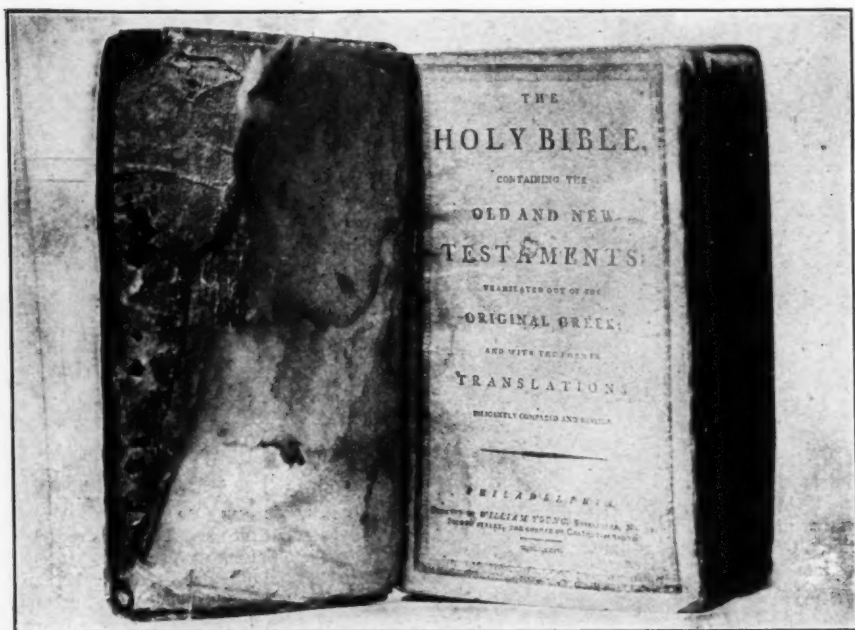
some of this same furniture was brought to Michigan with them. Soon after the Revolution the Cooks moved to New York state where their thirteen children were born; but in 1836 Elijah and his wife Charity moved to Homer, Michigan, that they might spend their last days with their son, Elijah, born July 17, 1793, who with his wife Catherine Roatrick, had come to Michigan in 1834 and founded the Free Will Baptist church, being one of its pioneer preachers there.

Elijah Cook was first of all a farmer; but between seasons often made shoes or did jobs of masonry. He was six feet tall, very proud and very stern. His wife, Charity, five feet six inches tall, was as proud as her husband, and ruled him with an invisible but unyielding rod. She wore caps, but was very proud of her beautiful hair which was so long she could stand on the end of it.

When Congress voted not to grant any more pensions to Revolutionary soldiers for fear of bankrupting the country Elijah Cook burned his discharge papers; but in 1832, while a resident of Clarkson, N. Y., he obtained a pension which he continued to receive throughout his life.

A chapter in Homer, Michigan, is named Charity Cook, and its regent, Mrs. William H. Cortright, has recently published a little pamphlet, called "Descendants of Elijah B. Cook and Charity Lockwood Cook," giving all the known descendants—a goodly multitude, as well as the ancestry of each.

"They need not envy those who trust to their books or their statutes or their speeches to make them famous. They have written their influence in human flesh and blood; it will throb in the veins of the race as long as they have a descendant in the world. This is their promise of immortality."



*This Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. J. L. Goss of Clinton, Mo., is over one hundred and twenty-two years old. It was the property of John and Susanna Cotton, and contains the family record beginning with their eldest child, Ralph Cotton, born 1742, who married Miss Kitchen of Virginia and served in the Revolution from that part of the state which is now Kentucky. According to tradition John and Susanna Cotton went from North Carolina to Virginia, where their family of eight children were born. These children moved to Kentucky. Mrs. Goss is a descendant of John Cotton through his daughter Elizabeth who married Thomas King, a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, on whose record Mrs. Goss joined the Udolpho Miller Dorman Chapter. An interesting feature of the Bible is that it also contains a record of the birth of the slaves of the family.*



# MARRIAGE RECORD EXCHANGE

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

GLEANINGS FROM ALEXANDRIA, VA., HERALD, MARCH 15-SEPT.<sup>7</sup> 10, 1816,

copied by S. C. Stuntz, Secretary Fairfax Historical Society, Vienna, Va.

*(Dates in parentheses are date of paper.)*

## MARRIAGES.

- Joseph Anderson and Miss Harriet Mitchell, both of Occoquan, Prince William co., at Georgetown, August 4.
- Robert S. Blacklock, merchant, to Miss Ann Ramsay, both of Alex., April 16.
- Harrison Bradley, formerly of Andover, Mass., and Miss Elizabeth Huigle, of Alex. [April 29.]
- Daniel Cawood, merchant, and Miss Mary M'Fee, both of Alex., March 16.
- William R. Chapman, Esq., and Miss Martha Hayes, only d. of Capt. James Hayes of Dumfries, at Dumfries, March 31.
- William M. Chick, merchant of Washington, and Miss Ann Eliza Smith, d. of Joseph Smith, merchant, of Alex., April 11.
- Langhorne Dade, and Miss Eliza C. Scott, both of Alex., July 18.
- Edward Deeble, and Miss Margaret M'Clish, both of Alex., June 11.
- Washington Drane, merchant, of Washington, and Miss Ann M. S. Dade, of Alex., at Washington, June 23.
- Peter Dunbar, merchant, and Miss Anna Rose Cracoft, both of Alex., June 27.
- Jacob Forteney, Sr., aged 72, and Miss Priscilla Hicky, aged 32, both of Alex., in Georgetown, May 23.
- William C. Gardner, of Newport, R. I., to Miss El—— Francis Cazenove, dau. of A. C. Cazenove, Esq., of Alex., May 16.
- Hon. William Gaston, representative in Congress from N. C., and Miss Eliza Worthington, of Georgetown, at Georgetown, Sept. 9.
- John Gemeny and Miss Matilda Figg, both of Alex., June 25.
- John Howard, of Alex., and Miss Eliza C. Fullmer, of Fairfax county, Va., Aug. 1.
- John King and Miss Jane Achord, of Savannah, at Savannah, May 15.
- James Macdaniel and Mrs. Margaret Tomblin, both of Dumfries, at that place, July 11.
- P. H. Minor, Esq., and Miss Sally Ashton Washington, both of Alex., May 9.
- Edward Sheehy and Miss Ann McLaughlin, both of Alex., June 23.
- John Weightman, merchant of Washington, and Miss Sidney Lyles, d. of late Col. William Lyles, at Broad Creek, Md., June 2 [May 27?].
- Clement B. Weston, of Alex., and Miss Juliet Way, of Hartford county, Md., in Baltimore county, April 4.
- Thomas White and Miss Ann M. T. Manley, both of West End, Fairfax county, June 6.
- John T. O. Wilbar and Miss Sarah Perry, dau. of Mr. Alexander Perry, both of Alex., July 9.
- Dr. Thomas Wolfe, of Winchester, and Miss Mary Ann Patton, of Alex., May 14.

## DEATHS.

- Francis Asbury, superintendent of the M. E. church in America, at home of George Arnold, Stafford county. (April 12, May 17.)
- Mrs. Elizabeth Boiseau, mother of Mr. Joseph Boiseau, of Alex., at Marseilles, France, Feb. 21, 1816.
- John Borrowdale, native of Cumberlandshire, Eng., sailed as master from port of Alex. for 23 yrs., March 22, 1816.
- Mr. Walter Brocket, sen., of Alex., May 24, 1816.
- Mrs. Mary Cannon, consort of Mr. Luke Cannon, of Oak Hill, near Dumfries, Prince William county, in her 47th yr., leaving 10 ch., Aug. 15, 1816.

- Solomon Cassidy, decd., W. Ball and William Cassidy, exec'rs. (May 20, 1816.)  
 Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett, Bishop of the P. E. church in Md., in Prince George County, August 2, 1816.  
 Bede Clements estate, Thomas Irvin, exec'r. (March 15, 1816.)  
 Capt. Hugh W. DeNeale, dec'd. (May 1, 1816.)  
 Samuel Dexter, of Mass., at Athens, N. Y. (May 10.)  
 Hon. Paul Hamilton, late Secretary of the Navy, at Beaufort, S. C., June 30, 1816.  
 Gen. Thomas K. Hardin, late member of Congress, in Tenn., of wounds received in a rencontre with Col. Simpson, April [?March] 18, 1816. (April 19.)  
 Matthew Harrison, Esq., of Dumfries, dec'd. (July 3.)  
 Col. Benjamin Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs, in Creek agency, June 6, 1816.  
 Mr. William Jones, merchant, youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Jones, at Fredericksburg, by the explosion of a keg of powder, July 13, 1816.  
 Daniel McDougal, of Alex., native of Scotland, in 45th year, July 31, 1816. Mary M'dougal, adm'x. (Aug. 26.)  
 Peter F. Marble, formerly of Loudon county, and Harrison county, Va., and in 1813 commissioned by Gov. Shelby a lieut. and paymaster of militia in Ky., near the home of John Scheler, Standardsville, Orange co., July 11, 1816.  
 Jacob Merchant, dec'd., of Dumfries, Philip P. Dawe, exec'r. (July 3.)  
 Joseph Myers, dec'd, Polly Myers adm'x. (June 3.)  
 Capt. George North, dec'd. (March 6.)  
 James H. Owens, of Alexandria co., dec'd. Marlon Schofield, adm'r. (Aug. 26.)  
 Benj. D. Patterson, dec'd. Sarah Patterson, adm'x. (June 3.)  
 Widow Tabitha Perrson, at Ashby, Mass., in her 101st year. (July 12.)  
 Mr. William Smith, merchant of Alex., and formerly of Newburyport, in 37th yr., May 15, 1816.  
 John Somers, dec'd. Daniel Somers adm'r. (July 8.)  
 Hon. Richard Stanford, representative in Congress from N. C., at Georgetown, April 8, aged 47 yrs.  
 Mrs. Sarah Wheeler, consort of Mr. Samuel Wheeler of Alex., in her 40th yr., at the house of Mrs. H. Adams, Fairfax co., June 20, 1816.  
 Gerardus W. Wiley, 2d son of late Rev. David Wiley, at Georgetown, aged 19 yrs., April 15, 1816.  
 Mr. Peter Williams, a young man, at Charleston, S. C., July 25, 1816, from a blow while diving.

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#### COLONEL WILLIAM PRICE

In the *Liberty Tribune*, Liberty, Mo., for Jan. 9, 1880, mention was made of the death on Jan. 3, 1880, of Major Winfrey E. Price, one of the oldest citizens of the county, who was buried near his old home in Fishing River township. His name was inadvertently omitted from the list of Revolutionary Descendants of Clay Co., Mo., contributed by Mrs. G. N. Clardy, Historian of the Alexander N. Doniphan Chapter of Liberty, Mo., and published some months ago. In the sketch of his life written in 1870 by himself, he states:

"I was born in Fayette Co., Kentucky, Oct. 4, 1726. My father, Col. William Price, was a native of Prince Edward Co., Va., and served in the Continental Army during the entire Revolution. He was a member of the first company organized in Virginia for service against the British. This company was

raised at Harper's Ferry and was commanded by Capt. Stevenson. As soon as organized it was sent to Boston, where my father was transferred to Washington's Life Guards, and remained in it for three years. He was then stationed at Fredericksburg, Va., and continued to remain there until near the close of the war, when he raised a company of volunteers in Spottsylvania Co., Va.—joined the army under Washington—and participated in the siege of Yorktown. In the year 1782 he emigrated to Kentucky; was with General Wayne in his campaign against the Northwestern Indians after St. Clair's defeat, and commanded the advance guard of Wayne's army. He died in Jessamine Co., Kentucky. I emigrated to Clay Co., Mo., in 1825, and have resided here ever since; have been a member of the Baptist church since 1829, and have been and am an uncompromising Democrat."

# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

*Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.*

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following.* Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.
2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.
3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.
4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.
5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.
6. All Letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.
8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

## ANSWERS

4018 (3) CLARK. *Mrs. J. F. McNaught*, Hermiston, Oregon, has kindly sent us a copy of her record of Christopher Clark; and as it differs greatly from the one, taken from Woods' History of Albermarle Co. Va. which was published in the June issue, we are giving it in its entirety. Christopher Clark, who m Mildred Terrill Mch. 13, 1757, was the first (not the second) child of Micajah and Judith (Adams) Clark, and was b Apr. 20, 1737. Mildred, his wife, was b June 7, 1741, and was the dau of David and Agatha (Chiles) Terrill. The ch. of Christopher and Mildred were: Micajah, b Feb. 24, 1758; Christopher, b June 6, 1760; David, b Apr. 8, 1762, m Mary Clark in 1794; Mourning, b Aug. 12, 1764, m Wm. Bibb Key, son of Martin Key; Judith, b Oct. 22, 1766, m Peter Wyche; Rachel, b Oct. 8, 1768, m (1) John Bowen, m (2) John Dailey; Agatha, b Aug. 28, 1770, m George (or John) Wyche; Mary, b Oct. 1, 1772, m Thomas Oliver; Samuel, b Oct. 5, 1774; Joshua, b July 7, 1777; Mildred, b Mch. 24, 1779, m Shelton White; Terrill, b Sept. 3, 1781; Susan, b Mch. 5, 1783, m McCarthy Oliver; Lucy, b April 19, 1786, m James Oliver. According to Mrs. McNaught's record, the Micajah Clark who m Miss Gatewood in 1786, was not the son of Christopher Clark, but the sixth son of his next younger brother, Robert Clark, and his wife Susanna Henderson. He was therefore the cousin of Micajah, son of Christopher Clark.

4080 DAVIS. There was a Nathan Davis who emigrated from N. J. to Harrison Co.

Va. (now West Va.) and was a Capt. in the War of 1812. He belonged to one of the Davis families who came to West Va. in 1789 when ten families (almost the entire membership of the Shrewsbury Seventh Day Baptist Church) removed from Shrewsbury, N. J. to Harrison Co. and organized the New Salem Church. Rev. Jacob Davis (not the father of Nathan) was the pastor and had been chaplain during the Revolution, and several others of the congregation had seen service at that time. The above information is gleaned from the "History of the Seventh Day Baptists in Europe and America." Mrs. T. C. Davis, Nortonville, Kansas, is preparing a genealogical history of the descendants of William Davis, the ancestor of those who emigrated to West Va. *Mrs. J. E. Law*, 216 Sycamore St., Clarksburg, West Va.

4320 (2) LANE. A letter has just been received from *W. R. Layne*, Marsh Strong Building, Los Angeles, Calif. stating that he is compiling a History of the Lane Family giving particular attention to the Southern Lanes, Laynes and Laines. Any data pertaining to such families will be very much appreciated. A considerable quantity of information has been gathered already and is open to those who may be interested. There are many who can qualify for membership in the D. A. R. through Thomas Layne of Virginia. It is hoped that in the near future Mr. Layne will give more particulars of Daniel Lane as well as of Thomas Layne through this Department. *Gen. Ed.*

4430. **DESAUSSURE-NORRIS.** The parents of Nathan Norris (July 3, 1770—Mch. 5, 1851) were William Norris who d in 1782 and his wife, Agnes Frederick, who d in 1822. The other ch. of Wm. and Agnes were: William, Eliz., Sarah and Stephen. Wm. Norris served in the Rev. war in Capt. Zachariah Smith Brooks' Co. In the same company was John De Saussure, who in all probability was the father of Mary De Saussure, wife of Nathan Norris. The family cemetery of Nathan Norris is at his old homestead near Batesburg, S. C. *Mrs. Nannie Norris Tillman.*

4454. **RUSSELL.** Capt. Wm. Russell commanding a company of Fincastle Co. Va. Militia, built the first fort at Point Pleasant (in what is now Mason Co. West Va.) in 1774. See First Report West Va. Archives and History, p 237. Capt. Russell rendered distinguished service during Dunmore's War and the Revolution, and became General in 1792. According to the Second Report of West Va. Archives and History, p 109, Gen. Wm. Russell, a hero of the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774, was Representative in the Va. Assembly from Washington Co. Fincastle Co. was formed from the southern part of Botetourt in 1772, but existed only four years when in 1776 three counties were created from its territory—Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky. In the Answer to 4451 in the July, 1916 magazine the statement is made that Elizabeth, sister of Patrick Henry, m Gen. William Russell for her second husband. This was doubtless the same Gen. Wm. Russell. The Co. Clerk of Abingdon, Washington Co. Va. might be able to furnish data which would show if Phoebe who m Roland Lindsay was the dau of this Gen. William Russell or not. *Mrs. J. E. Law, 216 Sycamore St., Clarksburg, West Va.*

4505. **JONES.** A letter has been received from *Miss Susie Gentry*, Franklin, Tenn., stating "I am sending you some Jones Genealogy to correct some given in the August magazine by Mrs. Mims of Edgefield, S. C. As there were three distinct families of Jones in N. C. it is very easy to confuse them. I come of two of the three—the "White Plain" and "The Crab-tree Creek" both of whom were named Nathaniel Jones; one, the son of Evan, the other of Francis Jones. Generals Willie and Allen Jones were of the "Cadwallader Jones" family, friends of the other two. The two Nathaniels were both of Wake County and have many descendants.

In the August magazine, page 125, Mrs. Mims says: Nathaniel, son of Francis Jones Sen. died in 1815, and in his will mentions wife Rachel, and children, Joel Lane, Alfred, Burwell, Perry, Timothy, Walton, Wesley and several daughters. "The Nathaniel Jones mentioned above was not the son of Francis

but of Evan Jones and wife Elizabeth Wells. Evan was the son of Evan and Ann (Hill) Jones, and grandson of Evan Jones of Craven Precinct, N. C. a member of the Colonial Assembly of N. C. my maternal ancestor, six removes. This Nathaniel Jones is known as "White Plain," "Cream Eating Nat," "Cross-Roads Nat," and is the one whose descendants are eligible to the D. A. R. and also to the Daughters of 1812. He m (1) Amelia (or Millicent) Blanchard, and (2) Rachel Perry, mentioned in his will. I am his descendant by his first wife, through their dau Sarah Elizabeth who m John Lane, son of Col. Joel Lane of Raleigh, N. C. All the ch. mentioned in the will were by his second wife, Rachel Perry. The Nathaniel Jones, son of Francis Jones Sen. is known as "Crab-tree Creek Jones" and m Ann Snickers of Snicker's Ferry, Frederick Co. Va.

The ch. of Francis Jones m as follows: Tignal m Penelope Cain (my ancestor.) John m Mary Cain, sister of Penelope; Frank m Frances Yancey, Mary m John Cullers, a Rev. soldier, and Colonel; Judith m Capt. Wilson, captain of a merchant vessel; Lydia is thought to have m Drury Mims; Matthew lived in Wake Co. N. C. I do not know whom he married; Albrington m Fanny Calvert in 1794 in Va. Either Lucy, Betty Day or Jemima m a Capt. Brown who was a merchant vessel captain, and having no children willed \$1000 to a favorite nephew sewed up in a pair of drawers, (copied from family records in my possession.)

4520. **BOONE.** In Rowan Co. N. C. is found the marriage bond of Squire Boone to Jane Vancleft July 11, 1765, witnessed by Squire Boone, John Johnston and Sam Tate. This is framed and hangs on the wall in the clerk's office. *Miss Susie Gentry.*

4540 (6) **FULLER-ALLEN.** David Allen, b 1801, m Mch. 9, 1826 Amanda Fuller, a relative, and resided near his father. He d Dec. 23, 1842 and his wid. m (2) a Woodworth. David was the son of Jonathan Allen and his wife Susannah Fuller. Jonathan resided in Woodstock, Conn. until 1816 when they settled near the present town of Glouster, Ohio, where he d Oct. 1, 1826, aged 55 yrs. 2 mo. 3 days. (See Chauncey Cem. Insc.) His will, dated Sept. 29, 1826, is on file in Athens Co. Ohio, Vol. 1, p 81. Susannah was b Nov. 20, 1777, m Mch. 24, 1796 and d Aug. 19, 1835. She was the dau. of Job Fuller, and his wife, Susannah Russell, dau. of Daniel and Phoebe (Roberts) Russell. Job was bapt. Aug. 9, 1752 in Thompson, Conn. and served as drummer in Capt. Samuel Chandler's 11th. Co. in the 11th. regiment at N. Y. (See Conn. Men in the Rev.) Apr. 25, 1781, Job and Susannah Fuller of South Brimfield, Mass. convey land bought there in 1778, 1779 and 1780. Oct. 8, 1794

James Fuller was appointed adx. of the estate of Job Fuller, late of South Brimfield, dec'd. and in 1802 Jonathan and Susannah Allen, Jared and Polly Talbot signify their willingness to "have our uncle, James Fuller of Holland appt. adx. of estate of our father, Job Fuller, late of South Brimfield. This agreement was dated Woodstock, Conn. May 29, 1802. Job's name appears on a note drawn in 1791, so he must have died between 1791 and 1794. In the N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record (1904) Vol. 35, pp 55-6, incorrect ancestry of this Job Fuller is given. Job of Barnstable went to Wayne, Maine to live, as is shown in the History of Wayne. Job was the son of Capt. James Fuller of Thompson and Killingly, Conn. bapt. Oct. 28, 1722, at Salem, Mass. who went with his father, Samuel Fuller, to Killingly, Conn. in 1727 or 8; m at Thompson, Conn. Dec. 4, 1738, Abigail Ruewee (dau of John who was formerly of Dudley, Mass.) In 1777 James with his son Job sold their land in Killingly, and moved to South Brimfield, Mass. (now Wales) and in two deeds dated Dec. 17, 1784, is styled Captain. July 5, 1786, Job Fuller sold his brother James land "which is the farm that was lately owned by my honored father James Fuller, late of South Brimfield, dec'd." This James Jr. b Sept. 1, 1760, served one term as a substitute for his brother Job, and later for himself, and was a Rev. pensioner, resident in Athens, Ohio. *W. V. Sprague*, Chauncey, Ohio.

4561 DAVIS. See last sentence of Answer to 4080 DAVIS in this issue. *Gen. Ed.*

4565. KNOX. Miss Hattie S. Goodman, Woodleaf, N. C. published in 1905 a book called: Genealogical and Biographical Sketch of the descendants of John Knox of Rowan Co. N. C. and other Knoxes. *Mrs. J. H. Hardwick*, Cleveland, Tenn.

4594. MORTON. General Charles Lukens Davis, U. S. A. Retired, is a descendant of John Morton, the Signer, and was for two terms President of the Society of the Descendants of the Signers. His address is Schenectady, N. Y. and as he is also an authority on all the descendants of John Morton, it is probable that he can assist in tracing this line. *Gen. Ed.*

4607 (3) REEDER. Mary Reeder who m Thomas Hubbell was one of the twelve children of Joseph and Susannah (Gano) Reeder. Joseph, fourth of the name was the son of Joseph (wife unknown) grandson of Joseph and Eleanor (Leverich) Reeder; and great grandson of Joseph Reeder the immigrant. *Frank Holt*, Staunton, Va.

4608. WHITING-THURSTON. Jonathan Whiting who m Elioenai Thurston was b May 25, 1724, and was the son of John Thurston, and his wife, Mary Wight. John was b at Wrentham, Mass. Jan. 16, 1694-5, and d there Feb. 13, 1755. He could not, therefore, have served

in the Revolution. Elioenai Thurston was the dau of Daniel Thurston who was b in Medfield, Mass. Sept. 25, 1695, m in Boston, Feb. 11, 1719-20. Deborah Pond and was a wheelwright and tavern keeper in Wrentham, now Franklin, Mass. He also was too old to have served in the Revolution. *Elizabeth K. Folsom*, Exeter, N. H.

4621. MARTIN. There was a William Martin who served as a private in Capt. Josiah Fish's Co. in the southern part of the state of Vt. during the year 1781; and also a William Martin (probably the same one) who served in Capt. Benjamin Whitney's Co. in Windham Co. Vt. from Oct. 30, 1783 to Mch. 1784 inclusive. Windham Co. is bounded on the east by N. H. and on the south by Mass. (See Vt. Rev. Rolls, pp 392, 571 & 629.) *Gen. Ed.* There was also a family of Martins, whether the same one or not, I do not know John Martin, b Shaftesbury, Vt. 1766, emigrated to Cayuga Co. N. Y. in 1794; had a brother William who was a shoemaker in Oneida Co. N. Y. They were the sons of Henry Martin, b 1732 and grandsons of a Martin who was b in Ireland in 1700. *Mrs. L. H. Doty*, 732 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

4632. GRIGGS. Nancy McClellan, dau of James and Eunice (Eldredge) McClellan, lived at Woodstock, Conn. near Hampton, Conn. and m John Griggs. James McClellan was the son of Gen. Samuel McClellan who m (1) Jemima Chandler; and m (2) Rachel Abbe. The second wife was James' mother. *Mrs. R. A. Burns*, 5147 Ridge Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

4633. THOMAS. There was a Jacob Thomas who filed an application for pension in 1818, while a resident of Harrison Co. Va. (now West Va.) aged 60 years. He enlisted in 1782 in the first reg't of Dragoons, Capt. Morrow, Va. Line. There was a Jacob Thomas who m Elinor Haynes in 1800 in Harrison Co. If this was the pensioner it was probably a second wife. More complete information can be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. *Mrs. J. E. Law*, 216 Sycamore St., Clarksburg, West Va.

4642. NORRIS. *Mrs. Law* also writes that probably Ann Norris who m Minter Bailey was the dau of William Norris, an English schoolmaster, who settled in Va. and whose son John, b 1760, was a Rev. soldier, serving from Fauquier Co. and in 1807 moving to Harrison Co. Va. (now West Va.) She suggests that by corresponding with the Co. Clerk of Fauquier Co. at Warrenton, Va. one might find the list of children of William Norris, and could tell definitely.

4655 (2) KNOX. See Answer to 4565 in this issue. *Gen. Ed.*

4664. S. C. REV. SOLDIERS. In the August magazine W. H. B. inquires concerning a list of S. C. Rev. Soldiers. There were twenty-



five or thirty thousand soldiers in the Rev. from this State. Lists have been published through the letter N, and others will follow as early as possible. Those published will be found in "Stub Entries to S. C. Revolutionary Claims," edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Those unpublished have been indexed and are on file in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. Certified copy of claim will be furnished, on payment of a very small fee, by the secretary of the Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C. *Miss Marion Salley, Orangeburg, S. C.*

4668 (3) GRAVES. In his application for pension Lewis Graves, born Spottsylvania Co. Va. July 17, 1760, makes no mention of any children except a daughter Jane who m David Sholars. He also mentions a wife, Ruth. He d in Newton Co. Ga. in 1835. *Mrs. Edwin Lang, College Park, Ga.*

4672. HALL. Levi Hall, a Rev. soldier and pensioner, enlisted in Stonington, Conn. moved to Newport, N. H. where June 8, 1783, he m Mrs. Martha (Silver) Putney. She was called Patty. They had: Samuel, b Apr. 7, 1785; Anna, b July 31, 1786; Nancy, Edward, Melinda, Emeline and Martha, also called Patty. I have a bar on the record of Levi Hall. *Mrs. G. W. Hunt, Antrim, N. H.*

4673. JACKSON. As I entered the D. A. R. on the record of John Jackson who m Elizabeth Cummins, I know that he was a Rev. soldier and have prepared a large part of the early history of the family for print; but as the later generations are so scattered I have not yet completed the work. I have the Samuel Jackson Bible in which the date of his death is recorded as Jan. 4, 1842 at Terra Haute, Ind. He m Barbary Regar and had only one dau, Mary, who m a Brake and was my grandmother. He was the third son of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson. Isaac and Elizabeth were living in Deywood, Bourbon Co. Kansas in 1865, and were not possessed of much land at that time. *Mrs. W. H. Soule, 229 Oakland Ave., Pasadena, Calif.*

4677 (2) TATE-ANTHONY. Anne or Nancy Tate m James Anthony, who was b Dec. 18, 1752, and was the sixth child of Joseph Anthony, Sr. (1713-1785) and Elizabeth Clark, who was b Feb. 15, 1722. *Mrs. J. F. McNaught, Hermiston, Oregon.*

4686. BEAN. Capt. Wm. Bean, the first white settler of Tenn. lived on Boone's Creek near Watauga, and afterwards settled Bean's Station, where he built a fort. He had a dau. Sarah, who m John Bowen, and was the great grandmother of my husband; had also Russell, Ahab, Jesse, Jerry, Lydia, Sarah and Jane. The latter was scalped by the Indians in 1799. I never heard of James, Isaac or Polly as being his children. *Mrs. A. S. Bowen, Chickamauga, Ga.*

4708. CARTER. Edward Carter m Mary (called Polly) Cash, not Cook, for his third wife, and by her had William Carter, whose genealogy is desired. Edward was my own great grandfather, but the genealogy of Miss Cash is not known. *Champe Carter McCulloch, 1831 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.*

4709. TYLEE. Genevieve T. Kiepora, 2715 Douglas St., Sioux City, Iowa, writes that the husband of Anna Sanford was Samuel Tylee, whom she married about 1790, and that the children were named Tylee and not Tyler as given in the August issue.

4713. HAMPTON. Dr. Joseph L. Miller of Thomas, West Va. is authority on the Hamp-ton of Va. and is about to issue a genealogy of that family. He might be able to assist S. F. D. *Col. C. C. McCulloch, 1831 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.*

4756. OSGOOD. There was a Carleton Osgood living in Boston, Mass. in 1790 with one male over 16 years (himself) three males under 16 years, and one female (presumably his wife) in his family, according to the Census of 1790 for Mass. In N. H. Rev. Rolls, Vol. 3, p 350 Carleton Osgood, Lieut. signed April 11, 1780, at Boston, Mass. the discharge of Peter Akerman of the Invalid Corps, formerly of Col. Scammell's reg't. *Gen. Ed.*

4757. OLMSTED. In the "Revolutionary Soldiers from Litchfield Co. Conn. prepared with so much care by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter assisted by other chapters in the county, the name of Zadock Olmsted does not appear. Is it not possible that he served in the War of 1812 which was often called "The Second War for Independence" and as he grew old spoke of his services as in the "War for Independence" which his auditors supposed referred to the Revolution? *Gen. Ed.*

## QUERIES

4761. WOODS-HUGHY. Henry Woods, b Nov. 22, 1807, d June 24, 1848; m in Brown Co. Ohio Sept. 17, 1826 Ann McCracken Hughy "who was born 1806 and died July 1, 1862." Who were the parents of each of the above? *E. T. M.*

4762. AMES. Wanted, all gen. data and Rev.

service of Elisha Ames, b Preston, Conn. 1758. *B. A. S.*

4763. TURNER. Names of wife and children and date of marriage desired for Philip Turner, physician and surgeon in Rev. War. Names of wife and children and place of en-

listment desired for Philip Turner, private in Rev. War. *I. M. A.*

4764. BEAUMONT. Information desired of Anne Beaumont (1750, Lebanon, Conn.—1837, Livonia, N. Y.) m 1772 Elijah Parks of Guilford, Conn.

(2) CLEMENTS. Who were the parents of Susanna Clements of Hopkinton, Mass., m ab. 1758 to Henderson Walkup of Framingham, Mass. I am trying to find early history of the Clements family.

(3) DICKINSON-McCLELLEN (McCLELLEN.) Who were the parents of Simeon Dickinson, a Rev. soldier b at Amherst, Mass. before 1760, and Sallie McLellan or McClellen, whom he m at Petersham, Mass. in 1781? Will someone tell me where to find the history of the two families?

(4) OLMSTEAD. All dates desired for James and Mary (White) Olmsted, whose dau. Mary, b 1755, m Benjamin Hyde at Lebanon, Conn. *B. H. M.*

4765. HITER-SINGLETON. Were James and Ann (Singleton) Hiter the parents of Elizabeth Y. Hiter (Jan 5, 1805—Feb. 27, 1881) m March 22, 1825 Elijah G. Pollard (March 21, 1800—Jan. 9, 1840)? All gen. data desired.

(2) POLLARD-HAMPTON. Names of parents, with data, desired for William Pollard (Aug. 27, 1761—June 6, 1841) and Fanny Hampton (June 11, 1771—Oct. 6, 1829) who were m Feb. 21, 1790, and lived in Boone Co. Ky.

(3) VICTOR-BRINGTON. John Victor, d April 8, 1791 (where?) m Jan. 1, 1776 Hannah Brington, who d June 20, 1788 and lived in Ky. Wanted, dates of their birth and the names of Hannah's parents.

(4) KERLIN-VICTOR. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Kerlin (Jan. 15, 1790—June 14, 1851) m March 29, 1807 Littleton Victor (Feb. 19, 1784—Dec. 30, 1858)? From what part of Kentucky were the Kerlins and Victors? *H. M.*

4766. THOMPSON. Information desired of the marriages and time and place of birth of John Thompson of Hampshire Co., W. Va., who had a land grant from Lord Dunmore, Gov. of Va., and who served in the Rev. and the War of 1812, and was in Washington's army at Yorktown. His known children by the first wife were John and Rebecca, who m Joshua Selby. He m (2) a Miss Clutter or a Miss Bell, and had Amos, Elijah, Mahala, Mary, Massey (m Hensel Marshall) and Procena (m Elijah Dalbey). After the death of his second wife he went to Athens Co., Ohio, to live with his daughters, and is buried near Guysville, Athens Co., but the dates are obliterated from his tombstone. *N. D. T.*

4767. CHACE-DURFEE. All gen. data and Rev. service, if any, wanted for the parents of Dudley and Mary (Durfee) Chace of Assonet, Mass., whose children were Deborah (m Al-

fred W. Potter of Warwick, R. I. ab. 1830) Conklin, Eliza, Ephraim, Benjamin and James.

(2) HASWELL. Wanted, maiden name, with gen. and Rev. data, of Marcy, wife of Philip Haswell, private in R. I. militia and state troops, m in 1827. *M. B. S.*

4768. LYON-HOSFORD. All gen. data desired for Matthew Lyon and his wife, Miss Hosford, niece of Ethan Allen, m in Vt. Was there Rev. service in her line?

(2) WHITESIDE-STOCKTON. All data wanted for John Whiteside, son of Wm. Whiteside of County Kildare, Ireland, and Elizabeth (Stockton) Whiteside of N. C. Was Wm. related to Peter Whiteside, business partner of Robert Morris of Philadelphia? John served in the Rev. from N. C. and probably took part in the battle of King's Mountain. Among his ch. were Samuel, Wm., Lot, Joel and Margaret. He emigrated to Ky. and to Ill. in 1793. I would like to know if Elizabeth Stockton was related to Richard Stockton, and if there was Rev. service in her line. *D. L. W.*

4769. WEBB-CLARK. Thomas Webb served in the War of 1812 under Capt. Nathan Lewes, enlisting probably from Erie Co., N. Y., and m Rebekah Clark. I would like to know her father's name, and if he or Thomas' father had any Rev. record. *H. W. C.*

4770. MADDOX. I want the names of the parents of Peter Alexander Maddox, b Westmoreland Co. Va. about 1785, and of Dorcas Horton Maddox, his wife and first cousin, m in Westmoreland or Fauquier Co., Va., ab. 1814, later moved to Jackson Co., Ga., where a dau. was b in 1828. Before the Civil War they moved to De Soto Co., Miss. Dorcas had a brother Snowden. I should like to correspond with a member of this branch of the Maddox family. *J. L. K.*

4771. TIMBERLAKE-POINDEXTER. Will some of the North Carolina D. A. R. please look through records of Bertie Co. and Franklin Co. and see if there is any data there about Francis Timberlake. He was a schoolmaster, and lived near Lewiston, N. C. The Census of 1790 states that he was then living in Halifax District, Franklin Co., N. C., and had three sons and several daughters. Have the early marriage records of Petersburg, Va. been published in the D. A. R. Magazine? The parentage of Nancy Poindexter is greatly desired, and the date of her marriage to Francis Timberlake above. They were Virginians by birth but moved to N. C. before the Rev. He was killed by lightning. Wanted, proof of his service in the Rev. Wheeler's History of N. C. states that "There were no Tories in Bertie"; "The whole country as one man, was for Independence and Liberty."

(2) TRICE-BARBEE. Tabitha Trice, b Apr. 8, 1802 in Orange Co. N. C. was the dau. of Harrison and Gillie (Barbee) Trice, whose

birth dates I am anxious to secure, as well as Gillie's father's name. She had brothers named Grey and George, a brother who settled in Ky. near Hopkinsville, and a brother Aaron who lived at his father's home three miles north of Chapel Hill, N. C. Did any Barbees of N. C. serve in the Rev.? *M. E. T.*

4772. GALLUP-KINNIE. Wm. Gallup, b in Voluntown, now Sterling, Conn., was the son of Isaac and Amy (Kinnie) Gallup, dau. of Thomas Kinnie of Voluntown or Stonington, Conn. Is there Rev. service here, and has anyone joined the D. A. R. through these men? *E. D. P.*

4773. SHERMAN-FOOTE. Ab. 1789 Abel or Abiel Sherman (b ab. 1738, killed by Indians June, 1794) and his wife Lucy or Lucinda (Foote) Sherman, with two grown sons, Ezra and Josiah, and one small dau. Amy, later Mrs. Samuel Beach, removed from Conn. to Short Creek, Va., and ab. 1793 came to Waterford, Ohio, and remained in Fort Frye until the next spring, when the Olive Green colony was organized and Sherman Station established. I would like the name of the town or county in Conn. from which they moved, and the date of their marriage, also name of Lucy's father. Is there Rev. service on either side?

(2) JEFFORDS (JEFFERDS.) Wanted, all data as to wife, children, and dates of Samuel Jeffords or Jeffers, Sergeant, 2d Lieut. and 1st Lieut. in the Continental Artillery of Mass. during the Rev. *A. B. R.*

4774. BOSWELL-CLARK. In Penna. Archives, Second Series, Vol. III, p 308 is record of marriage in Swedes Church, Phila. of John Boswell and Jean Clark, Dec. 17, 1777. In the Register of the Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Penna. for 1791 is the statement "Eliza Boswell, b 1779, ward of Clark, Charleston, S. C." Was the above Eliza the dau. of John and Jean (Clark) Boswell? Any information of either of these people greatly desired. *C. L. McC.*

4775. ICKES-SHEADS. Hannah Margaret (Sheads) Myers, b Gettysburg, Penna. Jan. 6, 1818, where she d July 20, 1881, was the dau of Peter Sheads, b Jan. 13, 1781 Adams, then York Co. Penna. who d Gettysburg, June 11, 1848. His mother's maiden name was Anna Maria Ickes, b York Co. Penna. d Charlestown, West Va. Tradition says she was the dau of Capt. Peter Ickes, of the 5th. Co. York Co. Mil. April 5, 1778 and the 8th. Co. 7th. Batt. York Co. Mil. June 17, 1779 (Penna. Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIV.) Can this be proved? *S. M. S.*

4776. ARMITAGE. Samuel Armitage, b Eng. lived in Newburyport, Mass. but d in Charleston, S. C. Mch. 7, 1810 while in service as a mariner in U. S. Navy. According to tradi-

tion he also served in the Rev. Official proof desired.

(2) LANGWORTHY-BROWN. Andrew Langworthy m Ruth Brown ab. 1755. They lived in Conn. and also in Pittsfield, Mass. Ancestry of each desired with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any.

(3) ANTHONY-LEONARD. John Anthony, b 1750, near Taunton, Mass. m Mary Potter in 1771 and had two daughters: Content, b 1775 m Cyrus Leonard, and Nancy, m Peleg Cornell. Was John or his father Job Anthony in the Rev. war? Ancestry of Cyrus Leonard desired. *E. J. A.*

4777. STEELE. Information desired of the ancestry of Wm. Steele, b 1771, m Mary, who was b 1774. They had: John D. b Feb. 10, 1793; Elizabeth, who m Mr. Massie, b May 1, 1796; and one other dau. The family moved to Ky. from Va. and John D. Steele became a noted pioneer preacher of the Christian Church, and died at the residence of a grandson. What was the name of the grandson?

(2) FUNK. Wanted, name of wife, Rev. service and all gen. data of John Funk of Strasburg, Va. He was the father of Samuel Funk, b Aug. 3, 1768, who m Eliz. Cordell July 6, 1791, lived first near Strasburg, Va. then moved to Tenn. and from there to Ill. They had nineteen ch. as follows: Fannie, b July 12, 1793, m Mr. Arnold; Nimrod, b Oct. 23, 1794; John, b Mch. 5, 1796; Catherine, b Feb. 10, 1798; Isaac, b Nov. 18, 1799; Susanna, b Jan. 11, 1801; Samuel Jr. b Dec. 5, 1802; George, b Feb. 14, 1804; Nancy, b Oct. 28, 1805, m Mr. Roe; Martin, b Apr. 24, 1807; Esau and Jacob, twins, b Sept. 7, 1808; Presley, b Aug. 4, 1810; Mary Ann, b June 12, 1812; three ch. who d. inf.; Martha and Caroline, twins, b Sept. 23, 1821. *L. M. D.*

4778. TINKHAM. Amos Tinkham, b Middleboro, Mass. July 10, 1729, m Sarah, dau. of Peter Sr. and Eunice Tinkham in 1752, and had, among others, Amos, b Nov. 21, 1765 who m Susan Thomas and went early to Windsor, Vt. Did Amos Sen. or Jr. render any service during the Revolution?

(2) THOMAS. Did the father of Susan (Thomas) Tinkham, ment. above render any service during the Rev. war?

(3) NUTTING. Amos and Susan (Thomas) Tinkham had among others, a son, Jacob, b Oct. 28, 1797, Windsor, Va. who m Rebecca Nutting, b Aug. 4, 1800, Reading, Vt. Did Rebecca's father or grandfather serve in the Revolution? *V. P. S.*

4779. BUSSEY. In Mass. Archives, Vol. II, mention is made of a Thomas Bussey who served in the Rev. as a Second Lieut. When and where was he born? All gen. data concerning him desired.

(2) MOREY. Robert Morey of Newport, R. I. was a large ship builder and is said to

have had his choice of going to war or building ships for the Government. He chose the latter, superintended a Navy Yard at East Greenwich, R. I. built two ships, one of which was named "The Beach Bird" and gave them to the Government. The "Beach Bird" is celebrated in song as having come into Newport Harbor, under full sail without any crew on board. Official proof of this service desired, and any information in regard to Robert Morey. C. G.

4780. HITCHCOCK-HULL. Information desired of the parents of Angelina Hull who m Raymond Hitchcock Sept. 12, 1813 in Courtland Co. N. Y. Angelina was b in 1797. Did the parents of either serve in the Revolution? W. B. K.

4781. REEDER. John W. Reeder lived in Washington, D. C. moving from there to Charlottesville, Va. and thence to Waynesboro, Va. He was the son of John Reeder and his wife, Rachel Boswell, dau. of Wm. Boswell. Information desired of this family. Do they connect with the Maryland or N. J. families of Reeder? N. H.

4782. COBB-FULLER. John Cobb b Norwich, Conn. Oct. 21, 1744 m Sept. 25, 1783, in Rupert, Vt. Mary Fuller. Official proof of service of John Cobb desired. Mary Fuller's father lived first at Plainfield, Conn. then at Shelborne, Pawlet and Orwell, Vt. Did he serve in the Revolution?

(2) COBB. Gideon Cobb Jr. b Stonington, Conn. July, 1718, d Pawlet, Vt. 1798. Did he render any patriotic service during the Revolution?

4783. FARNEYHOUGH. Did anyone serve in the Rev. from Warren Co. Va. by name of Farneyhough? My ancestor m Miss Lucas (probably Agnes) and had sons: Edward and Milton. The latter m Martha Edwards of Henry Co. originally from Albermarle Co. Va. The "hough" has been dropped from the name and it is now spelled Farney or Ferney. E. S. W.

4784. GREENE-POTTER. Elizabeth Greene, b Newport, R. I. Nov. 8, 1792, dau of Pardon Greene, m Mch. 6, 1808, Benjamin, son of Capt. George and Mary (Stillman) Potter who was b Westerly, R. I. in 1785. Who was Pardon Greene? Ancestry and official proof of Rev. service, if any, desired. E. P. A.

4785. SHAW (SHAUN or SHAWEN). Joseph Shawn m Katherine Baker and lived in Md. Wanted, parentage of Joseph Shawn with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any. J. J. S.

4786. KNOWLTON. Ezekiel Knowlton m Susannah Morgan and had a son, Wm. who m Hannah Hastings. They lived in Shrewsbury, Ipswich and Charlton, Mass. Official proof of Rev. service of either of these men desired.

(2) GREEN-KINNEY. Samuel Green m Hannah Kinney of Sutton, Mass. in 1779. Is there

any record of Rev. service in this line? They lived in Sutton or Leicester, Mass.

(3) KING. John King of Leicester, Mass. was the son of John or Dexter King, said to have been a Rev. soldier. Official proof with all gen. data desired. A. C.

4787. HUMPHREYVILLE. Information desired of Timothy Humphreyville who m Eliz. Reed, supposedly at Albany, N. Y. C. H. P.

4788. THOMAS. Adam Thomas served in the Rev. as member of second Battalion of Associators of Northampton Co. Pa. under Capt. Henry Hagenbuck, Aug. 6, 1776. He moved later to Adams Co. Penna. where he d bet. 1840 and 1850. Whom did he marry? When was he born? A. B. E.

4789. RICHARDSON. In Smith's History of Ga. p 622 mention is made of Walker Richardson among the Rev. soldiers. In what capacity did he serve? His dau Katherine m Reuben Thornton but lived only a few years and was buried in Habersham Co. Ga. All gen. data desired of Walker Richardson.

(2) BROWN-BENSON. John Brown, b ab. 1764, m Nancy Benson and was the son of John Brown, Corporal in Second Continental Ga. reg't. Who was Corporal Brown's wife? Was Nancy Benson a dau of the Rev. soldier, John Benson?

(3) THORNTON-DOZIER. Mark Thornton, b Va. m Susannah Dozier and had son Dozier b Lunenburg, Va. Apr. 14, 1755. Before the Rev. they moved to N. C. and later settled in Ga. where they rec'd. Bounty Warrants in Wilkes Co. Dozier became a Baptist minister and m Miss Hill; lived first in N. C. then moved to Ga. where he d in 1843. In what way did they assist in establishing American Independence? H. J. E.

4790. MILLIN (MILLEN)-MCDOWELL. As I am working up a history of the above families of Kentucky, I would be glad to correspond with anyone who is interested in the same lines. W. H. B.

4791. STURGES-FERRIS-KIMBALL-HOYT. In going through an old cemetery in the heart of Norwalk, Ohio, I found several stones that are old enough to have marked the resting-place of a Rev. soldier; yet none of their names are on the list of Rev. soldiers buried in this county. The families of these men so far as I know, have long since disappeared. Some time ago I sent the accepted list of Rev. soldiers buried in Huron Co. (in which Norwalk is) to the War Department for verification, as our County Commissioners had refused markers because they had no proof that the names were those of bona fide Rev. soldiers; but the War Department replied that it had not the clerical service sufficient to look up information of this kind. I therefore appeal to the Genealogical Department for any information you may be able to give

that may be of service in locating these possible Rev. soldiers. The names are: *Nathan Ferris*, d 1883 aged 81 years; *Agur Hoyt*, died 1836; *Moses Kimball*, died 1835, aged 94 yrs.; and *Lewis Sturges*, died 1844, aged 82 years. C. W. S.

4792. GARRARD. Rev. John Garrard was a minister of the Baptist church, and said to have been a patriot as well as his sons. His son Jonathan is said to have defended the Fort. Official proof of this service desired.

(2) HAYS. In 1743 Edward Hays, member of a Baptist church in Md. ab. 10 miles from Baltimore, called Chester Ridge, moved to Berkeley Co. Va. Did he render any service during the Revolution? All gen. data concerning him desired. F. A. C.

4793. LANE. Wanted dates of birth, death, marriage and name of wife of Jacob Lane of Dutchess Co. N. Y. who served as a private in Dutchess Co. Militia during the Rev. He had four ch. John, b May 22, 1776; Rachel, b Aug. 30, 1779; Jacob, b Jan. 28, 1782, m Eliz. Vincent; Peter b Aug. 17, 1785.

(2) WILLIS. Caleb Willis of Oneida Co. N. Y. was b 1781 and d 1839. He m Sally Wheeler. Information of his ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if possible. R. B. D.

4794. KING. Capt. Jonathan King of Brookfield, Mass. m Abigail and had several ch. who were also b in Brookfield. What was Abigail's surname? What were the dates of birth and death of Capt Jonathan King? M. L. R. B.

4795. LEONARD-MILLER. Jacob Leonard m Eleanor Miller June 16, 1785 near Wilmington, N. C. and had several children; the eldest, Esther, m John Poitevent in 1810. Does the Leonard Genealogy recently acquired by the D. A. R. treat of that branch of the Leonard family? J. P. S.

4796. WILSON. Information is desired of James Wilson, who with three brothers came to this country and settled in Md. or N. J. James Wilson's son Joseph was b Cynthia, Ohio June 5, 1807, and d Feb. 5, 1877 in Ill. He m Mariah Jolly in Ohio. She was b Dec. 24, 1808 and d Jan. 3, 1854 in Oxford, Ind. Were they related to James Wilson, Signer of the Declaration? V. J. S.

4797. HAWKINS-HARDIN. Wanted, names of parents of Anna Hardin or Harden, and Benjamin Hawkins, of Va. Also Rev. record. E. H. B.

4798. WAGGENER-GARNETT. John Waggener m Sarah Garnett in Va. in 1785. Was the father of either of them in the Revolution?

(2) PHILLIPS-BLAND. Dec. 31, 1784; Wm. Phillips, heir to John Phillips, dec'd. was allowed land given for a private of the Va. Cont. Line; and in 1805 Wm. Phillips rec'd his portion from Samuel Coleman. In 1795

Wm. Alexander of Prince William Co. Va. sold land to Wm. Phillips on Hardin's Creek, adjoining the land he then lived on. In 1802 Wm. Phillips owned land on Coleman's Run. In 1810 William, John, James, Berry, Benjamin and Aaron Phillips had land on Hardin's Creek (Nelson Co. Ky. Records). Was Wm. Phillips the son or younger brother of John Phillips, Rev. soldier? What is known of his early history? Wm. m Margaret, dau of Osborne and Lettice Bland. Who were the parents of Lettice Bland, and what was her maiden name? F. L. P.

4799. HALL-MACKLIN. My great grandfather, Samuel Hall m Eliz. P. Macklin, who is said to have come to Ark. from Ga. Wanted, ancestry of each, with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any. C. W. C.

4800. CHICK. My grandfather, Ambler Chick, was b Louisa Co. Va. ab 1790; m Mary Ragland of Va. Who were the ancestors of each of them? Was there Rev. service in either line? Is there a genealogy of either family mentioned? N. C. P.

4801. SELBY. Joshua Selby who m Mary Johnson had the following sons: Leonard, Johnston, Tom, Friend, Nicholas, Lorenzo Dow. One of them was b Dec. 1, 1814. Was Joshua a descendant of Wm. Selby who lived in Accomac Co. Va. in 1774, and was prominent in the Revolution? P. J.

4802. WOODS. George Woods, b 1792 Pasquotank Co. N. C. m Eliz. Turpin (b Tenn. in 1803 or 4) in Salem, Ind. and d in 1861 in Lebanon. She d in Iowa. They had: Wm., John, Daniel, Mark, Wesley, James, Sampson, Nancy, George and Thomas. Who were the parents of George Woods?

(2) Can anyone tell me where I can find a book called "History of Ohio Falls" C. O. S. which on p 423 has a reference to George Woods? F. B. W.

4803. JOHNSON. Information wanted of Wm. Johnson, b Dec. 27, 1749, wife Sarah, eldest son, Alexander Johnson, all of Rockingham Co. N. C. R. B. J.

4804. DUNCAN. Can anyone give me history of Dr. Samuel Duncan or tell me where I can find the same? Any advice will be gratefully received. S. B.

4805. BOONE. In the August D. A. R. Magazine it is said that the three youngest ch. of Squire Boone and his wife Sarah Morgan, Squire, Nathan and Hannah, were not recorded in the Exeter Meeting. Can anyone tell me when Hannah was born, whom she married and where and when she died? F. C. R.

4806. BARCOCK. Wanted, information regarding Azariah or Ezeriah Babcock, who was honorably discharged on the frontiers between Canada and the U. S. after the close of the Rev. He was the first man to reach Wolfe





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after he was shot at Quebec in 1755. His dau m and had a dau. named Esther P. Sweet, who m a Farrand. Ezeriah Babcock was a native of Mass. or Conn. *A. S. F.*

4807. DEWEY-TRACY. Wanted, Rev. record, and any gen. data concerning David Dewey, b Jan. 3, 1720 or 21, and his wife, Deborah Tracy, both of Stonington, Conn. where they were m Sept. 28, 1741.

(2) DEWEY-WITTER. David Dewey, Rev. soldier, son of David and Deborah, ment. above, was b 1746 and d May 1, 1839. He m Sarah Witter, b 1743, d Feb. 13, 1804, of Hopkinton, R. I. at that place, Jan. 12, 1768. Desire names of all of their children. Those living in April, 1853 were: Phebe or Theda Carpenter; Jabish Dewey, Fanny Streeter. Is there a genealogy of this branch of the Dewey family? Desire also names of Sarah Witter's parents, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any.

(3) ROBINSON-VAIL. Linus Robinson, b Feb. 8, 1775, m June 21, 1795, Parnel Vail b Feb. 6, 1778. Linus was the son of "Dan" Robinson. Was Dan a Rev. soldier? Desire also the name of his wife and all gen data concerning them. Is there a Robinson genealogy which treats of this branch of the family? Want also names of Parnel Vail's parents with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any.

(3) BENNETT. Wanted, Rev. service, name of wife and date of marriage and death of Josiah Bennett, b 1721 or 2, son of Thomas and Jemima Bennett of Scituate, R. I. Josiah was living in 1779 as shown by a deed given his son Stephen. *L. R. C.*

4808. ROBINS-BOYD. John Robins was a Rev. soldier, I think from Washington Co. Penna. He m Feb. 20, 1781 in Washington Co. Sarah Daily of Md. Their son, Philip Robins b Oct. 5, 1785, m Dec. 10, 1809, Nancy Boyd, said to be the grand-daughter of James Wilson of Penna. Their dau. Sarah Robins, b Aug. 12, 1809, m Mch. 11, 1829 Wm. Taylor Irwin, b Aug. 19, 1803. They left Penna.

lived for a time in Ky. where their home was burned and then moved to Bainbridge, Ross Co. Ohio. *W. F. Y.*

4809. CAMP. Phineas Camp enlisted in Capt. Nathan Stoddard's Co. Conn. May 21, 1777 and d Jan. 28, 1778, presumably in action. What was the maiden name of his wife, the date of their marriage, and names of their children. Did they have a dau. Deborah who m Samuel Allen at Milford, Conn. in 1774? *L. A. J.*

4810. SMYTH-McDONALD. Tobias Smyth m Mary McDonald and lived in Va. during the Rev. Their dau Catherine m Elisha McNew ab 1780. Did either Tobias or Elisha serve in the Revolution? Any data concerning this family desired. *A. S. B.*

4811. BOGART-GROSS. Jonathan Bogart m Cynthia Gross and ab 1832 came from Ky. to Mo. to live. They had several daughters, among whom were: Eleanor and Eliz. who lived in or near Fayette, Mo. Eliz. m Walter Bragg Smoot and had two sons by him. They left Mo. ab. 1861 and went to Plano, Texas to live.

(2) SMOOT. Walter Bragg Smoot, ment. above was the son of Henry and Annie (Waters) Smoot. Henry was b in Shenandoah Co. Va. and had: Wm. Middleton, and Walter Bragg Smoot. Who were the parents of Henry Smoot? Was there Rev. service in this line? *M. L. W.*

4812. MINNEY-REEDER-MARTIN. Martha Minney, b Bedford Co. Penna. 1775 m Andrew Martin and moved to Licking Co. Ohio. Her mother's surname was Reeder. Wanted, any information in regard to either the Minney, Reeder or Martin families, especially Rev. service, if any.

(2) GREEN-BEAM. Benjamin Green, b Loudon Co. Va. 1755 moved to Md. then to Newark, Licking Co. Ohio. His first wife was Catherine Beam; and he is said to have served in the Rev. Any information of either the Beam or Green family desired? *W. P.*

---

An old Bible was recently found among the effects of the late Mr. Barney of Blairs-town, Iowa, which was left with him years ago by a friend. It has the following entries which may be of value to the descendants:

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Minerva Ackley, b Mch. 3, 1788.

Lucy Ann Ackley, b Sept. 2, 1816.

Daniel R. Talcott, b April 18, 1806.

Charles Ackley married Minerva Innus Jan. 22, 1815.

Daniel R. Talcott m Lucy Ann Ackley Oct. 19, 1837.

Sarah M. Talcott, b Dec. 24, 1838; d Feb. 18, 1839.

Lucy Ann Amelia Talcott, b June 20, 1843.

Sarah Adell Talcott, b Jan. 25, 1849.

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To reach this important point, several features stand out prominently and should be observed earnestly and deeply by each individual member. To reach that point where the Society may look for an income from the magazine, requires first, an acknowledgment on the part of each individual reader of her faith in the magazine and its contents. It is the purpose of the committee to see that no advertising is accepted which is at all objectionable, either in its tone of reading matter or in the article which is advertised therein. We have adopted a guarantee which we believe will protect fully every one of our members in the purchase of any article which may be advertised in the magazine. Will you not read this guarantee and then carefully examine the advertising pages, make such inquiry of those advertisers who have a product which interests you as will bring to you definite information which ultimately shall lead to purchases? In answering, be sure that you mention the magazine, for without it credit cannot be given to the magazine; therefore, our appeal is to observe strictly the suggestions offered above.

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With these few words this appeal is left in your hands. If you expect to make our magazine a great success, remember that it is incumbent upon you as an individual member to do your full part in making it such.

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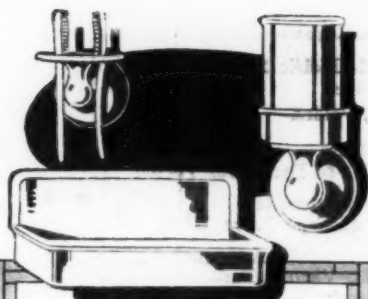
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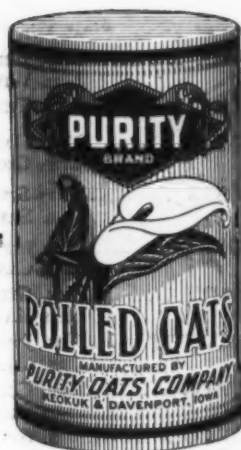
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